Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869. NUMBER 5.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings—Reading of the Governor's Message—Election of Minor Officers of the House—Adjournment Till Tuesday Next — Republican Caucus Nominations for United States Senator and State Treasurer.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 6, 1869.

SENATE.

After the reading of the Governor's message, Mr. ERRETT offered a resolution for printing two thousand copies in English and one thousand in German.

Mr. FISHER, of Lancaster, moved three thousand English.

Mr. LOWRIE, of Erie, moved five thousand.

Mr. ERRETT opposed the amendments as extravagant.

Mr. LOWRIE withdrew his amendment and the resolution passed with Mr. FISHER'S amendment.

Mr. RANDALL, of Schuylkill, offered a joint resolution for the adjournment of both houses from to-day till Monday evening at eight o'clock.

Mr. STINSON, of Montgomery, amended to Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

The resolution passed as amended.

By a resolution Purdon's Digest and Ziegler's Manual were authorized to be furnished Senators and Clerk.

VETOES SUSTAINED.

A message from the Governor vetoing the acts passed last session exempting the Pittsburgh Church Guild from taxation and incorporating the Pennsylvania Express Co., was read, and the vetoes sustained.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Governor's message occupied one hour in reading.

Mr. STRANG, of Tioga, offered a resolution to print ten thousand copies in English and three thousand in German.

Mr. PLAYFORD, of Fayette, moved to amend by substituting five thousand in English and one thousand in German. Lost.

The resolution was then passed.

The House concurred in the Senate joint resolution to adjourn from to-day till Tuesday morning—yeas, forty-eight; nays, forty-six.

On motion of Mr. HONG, of Philadelphia, the following officers were elected: Transcribing Clerks—F. M. Magee, Philo Barritt, W. B. Irwin, J. D. Miller, R. Bernard, Chas. Tubles; Sergeant-at-Arms—Jos. W. Cowell; Door Keeper—W. H. Clark; Messenger—Jas. McCally; Postmaster—A. G. Henry, and a long list of assistants and pasters.

Mr. BROWN, of Clarion, moved to substitute Geo. Schindler, a wounded soldier, for Seeba Lott, one of the pasters and folders, and presented a recommendation from the Governor and heads of departments.

Messrs. Davis, Strang and Nicholson opposed it, and were determined to stand by the caucus nominations.

Mr. BROWN alleged that Lott was an ex-member of the Legislature, and that Schindler was a Republican.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Cornman and Nice, but was lost.

The following Committee was selected to try the contested election case of Witham, Democrat, sitting member from the Eleventh District of Philadelphia: Messrs. Strang, Clark, (of Warren,) Westlake, Wilson, Dill, Herr, Leslie, Philips and Miller, (of Allegheny,)—all Republicans but Dill. The Committee meet this evening to organize.

On motion of Mr. JOSEPHS, copies of Purdon's Digest were ordered for all the members and clerks.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republican caucus of both Houses met at three o'clock this afternoon and unanimously nominated John Scott, of Huntingdon, for United States Senator, and Robert W. Mackey, of Pittsburgh, for State Treasurer.

Shocking Accident at Rochester, N. Y.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ROCHESTER, January 6.—A shocking accident occurred this evening by which eight persons were killed and thirty seriously injured. A floor in the school house of St. Peters and St. Pauls Roman Catholic Church gave way while crowded with people attending a holiday festival. Three hundred or more persons went down and several were instantly killed. The wildest excitement ensued, and it was some time before the wounded could be taken from the debris. The following are the killed: Bernard Downer and wife, Mrs. George Rink, Mrs. Charles Sharl, George Oap, Kate Lawrence, Emma Beers, and Margaret Weiss. Many surgeons are attending the injured, some of whom will probably die. The building was erected last summer.

Indian Depredations.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—The *Democrat's* special from Cheyenne says a party of Indians came within three miles of Laporte last evening, drove two men from their teams and captured four horses. They then drove off eighty-one horses and mules belonging to Jim Moore. They also attacked Park station but were driven off. A messenger from Gray's ranche reports all the horses from that point to the Lower Cache Le Poudre, numbering one hundred and twelve, have been driven off since Christmas, and one hundred and twenty horses and mules from Laporte and Whitcomb's ranche on Box Elder. A party of Indians were seen from the Bluffs near Laporte this afternoon.

Michigan Legislature—Republican Nomination for United States Senator.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, January 6.—At a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature to-night, Hon. Z. Chandler was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate on the first ballot.

The Legislature convened at Lansing to-day, organized, and adjourned till to-morrow. Henry S. Sleeper, of Kalamazoo, was elected President of the Senate, and Jonathan J. Woodman, of Van Buren, Speaker of the House. The messages of the retiring and incoming Governors will be delivered to-morrow.

Memphis Municipal Election.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, January 6.—The Municipal election which comes off to-morrow, from present indications, will be very close.—The Republicans held a large meeting last night for consolidating the forces for the occasion.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

[THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Resolution to Reorganize Agricultural Department—Bill to Prevent Persons Holding More than One Office at a Time — Sherman's Air Line Railroad Bill. HOUSE; Bill to Increase Efficiency of the Navy Medical Department — Naval Appropriation Bill—Pension Appropriation Bill Passed—Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Discussed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1869.

SENATE.

Several Executive communications were received and referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of reorganizing the Department of Agriculture, so as to provide for the election of one person from each State, familiar with the agricultural wants and interests of such State, to occupy a semi-official position in the Department. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from the citizens of Ohio, asking Congress to pass laws to guard against fraudulent naturalization. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following substitute for the bill introduced by him on the 15th of December to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at the same time:

Be it enacted, That no person shall hold, nor shall he receive a salary or compensation for performing the duties of, more than one office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States at the same time, whether such office or place be civil, military or naval, and any person holding any such office or place who shall accept or hold any other office or place of trust or profit under the Constitution or laws of the United States shall be deemed to have vacated the office or place which he held at the time of such acceptance.

The Senate took up the bill to promote commerce between the States, &c., (the Air Line Railroad bill,) which was read at length.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee had not thought it necessary to make a written report in favor of this bill, because a member of the House from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) had already made a report upon the subject, discusssing fully the legal question involved. The bill, he said, proposed the charter of three railroads, one from Washington to New York, one from Washington to Pittsburgh, and one from Washington to Cincinnati.

Mr. SHERMAN made an elaborate argument in favor of the Air Line Railroad bill showing, first, the necessity for new roads and, second, the right of Congress to authorize the construction of them, by virtue of its right to regulate commerce between the States.

On his motion, it was then postponed until Monday next.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Sue Murfey, of Decatur, Alabama, which was discussed, without action, until two o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, the Secretary of War was instructed to communicate the number of enlisted men of the army now on duty in Texas, Mississippi and Virginia, who were citizens or residents of the late rebel States during the rebellion, and how many were soldiers in the late rebel army.

Mr. POLAND presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of Vermont against any reciprocity treaty with Canada and in reference to public lands.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a bill to provide for cases of vacancy in the office of Collector of Customs. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER appointed Mr. Roots, of Arkansas, to fill the vacancy in the Committee on Education.

Mr. STEVENS, of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the navy. The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Stevens, O'Neill and Kelley in favor, and by Messrs. Paine, Logan and Washburne, of Illinois, adversely, the latter opposing it because it provides for too many officers, twelve medical inspectors with rank, pay and emoluments as Commodores, assimilated to the rank of Brigadier General in the army, eighteen medical directors, with rank of Captain assimilated to the rank of Colonel, &c. Before any action was taken the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

The SPEAKER submitted a request of Mr. LAWRENCE, Chairman of Select Committee on the New York election frauds, now in session at New York, that the testimony be printed as soon as written out. It was so ordered.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill for the year ending June 30th, 1870. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The bill appropriates $15,273,672, being $2,091,578 less than that appropriated for this year. It comprises $7,000,000 for pay of Navy and $450,000 for pay of Marine Corps, the numerical strength of which it fixes at fifteen hundred men, to be officered by one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, two Majors, one Assistant Inspector, one Paymaster, one Quartermaster, one Assistant Quartermaster, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, and eighteen Second Lieutenants; the Sergeants, Corporals and Clerks are to be reduced two-fifths. The reduction of the officers and non commissioned officers, are to be determined by the latter.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Pension Appropriation Bill, Mr. Allison in the Chair, and Mr. WASHBURNE, Illinois, addressed it on Government economy, &c. Mr. Washburne spoke at considerable length.

When he had concluded, Mr. WOOD said the House always listened to the gentleman from Illinois with pleasure, but his remarks now had an additional importance. In view of the supposed connection between that gentleman and the incoming administration, his speech might be deemed as an introductory message, laying the foundation for the policy of the next administration. He was certain that he spoke the sentiments of the minority of the House, when he said that so far as General Grant would faithfully initiate or carry out any reform, the minority would give it its feeble support. The country wanted reform—not reform in speeches, not promises, not merely the curtailment of expenses, but measures that would produce harmony and the general pacification of the country.

The pension bill, which appropriates $13,250,000, was ordered to be reported to the House, and was subsequently reported and passed.

The consular and diplomatic bill was taken up.

Mr. BROOKS moved as an amendment to insert an appropriation for a mission to Rome.

After debate it was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment, providing for but one Minister to Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Costa Rica, and but one Minister to New Grenada, Venezuela and Ecuador, which was agreed to.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the appropriation for carrying out the treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave trade, as the United States had no longer any responsibility for the existence of slavery.

Mr. WOOD moved to strike out the appropriation for a mission to Turkey. Rejected.

The third, fourth and fifth sections were struck out, on points of order, as containing new legislation.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and its further consideration was postponed to Monday next.

Mr. KILSEY asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of taking steps to secure the abrogation or modification of the treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade.

Mr. ARNEL objected.

On motion of Mr. MORRELL, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish a statement as to the sales of gold by the Government since the 1st of January, 1863.

Adjourned.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Cretan Volunteers Leave Candia—Disturbances in Italy Continue—Siege of Madrid Raised—General Prim Denies a Design to Disarm Volunteers—Ship Foundered at Sea, with Loss of all on Board.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREECE.

LONDON, January 6.—A dispatch from Athens reports that all Cretan volunteers have left Candia and returned to Syria.

FRANCE.

LONDON, January 6.—The dullness of the Paris bourse yesterday, and the material decline in Rentes, were due to the demands said to have been made by the Russian Emperor on the Sublime Porte.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January 6.—The disturbances caused by the collection of unpopular taxes continue. There is much agitation in Reggio and Bologne. Lieutenant General Cadima, commandant of the military division of Florence, has been despatched to Parma, to restore order in that city.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 6.—A proclamation has been issued raising the state of siege of Madrid.

General Prim, in an official circular, declares that the Provisional Government does not intend to disarm the volunteers.

Senor La Gasta, the Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular in which he ascribes the recent troubles in Cadiz and Malaga to the intrigues of reactionists, and he charges that their object in fomenting these disturbances is to prevent the taking of the plebiscitum.

MARINE NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., 6.—A vessel put in here to-day which reports that the British ship Southern Empire, Captain Dunlap, foundered in a heavy gale on the 3d inst. The captain and every one of the crew were lost. The Southern Empire sailed last from New Orleans on the 13th of Nov., for Liverpool laden with cotton, at which latter port she was owned.

QUEENSTOWN, January 6.—The steame City of London arrived yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 6.—Consols for money 92⅞; account 93. Bonds dull at 74⅞. Stocks firmer; Erie 23¾; Illinois Central 95½.

FRANKFORT, January 6.—Bonds 79½a 79¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 6.—Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11a11⅛d, and Orleans at 11⅛a11⅝d; sales twelve thousand bales. California white wheat 11s 10d a12s; red western 10s 3d. Western Flour 27s a27s 3d. Corn 36s for new, and 37s 6d for old. Oats 3s 6d. Barley 5s. Peas 44s 6d. Pork 91s. Beef 105s. Lard 59s. Cheese 70s. Bacon 57s. Spirits Petroleum 7d: refined 1s 7d. Tallow 47s 6d. Turpentine 29s.

LONDON, January 6.—Sugar 36s 6d. Calcutta Linseed 56s 6d a 57s. Petroleum at Antwerp firm at 53a54 francs. Linseed Oil at London £27 10s. Tallow 47s.

PARIS, January 6.—Bourse steady. Rentes 70f. 32c.

HAVRE, January 6.—Cotton firm, both on spot and to arrive; latter queted at 128 francs.

The Cuban Insurrection.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, January 6 —The Commercial Bulletin of a leading firm in Cardenas says the insurrection is beginning to decline, and all apprehensions that it might extend to the vicinity of Cardenas is now removed. The sugar crop promises a yield fully equal to that of last year. The statement published in New York that cholera had broken out among the Spanish troops here is untrue. A number of Cuban political prisoners have been set free within the past few days. Reports reached the city of an engagement between the troops and insurgents near Nuevitas. Result unknown.

Puerto Principe remains quiet. Its garrison is too weak to attempt the offensive against the rebels.

Throughout the entire eastern department, and in some portions of the central department, provisions are extremely scarce. The troops are prevented from moving rapidly for want of adequate means of transportation and necessary supplies.

Cincinnati Items.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Gen. Young, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, seized Antoin Friedman's rectifying house to-day.

The new Cincinnati hospital will be dedicated to-morrow.

Certain country districts oppose being annexed to the city. It is thought they can be induced to consent. A Committee is now pressing this matters on the legislature.

—At the annual election of officers of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, G. P. Plant was elected President, and Henry Hameyer and Nathan Cole Vice Presidents.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement—Official Report Concerning the Difficulty with Negroes on Georgia Plantations—Cowardly Conduct of a Sheriff—Speech of Mr. Washburne on the Public Finances.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1869.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States for the month of December, 1868:

Debt bearing coin interest	$ 2,107,835,350 00
Debt bearing currency interest	69,865,000 00
Matured debt not presented for payment	74 635 084 68
Debt bearing no interest	407,308 808 64
Total	$2,652,533,692 28
Coin in Treasury	$ 98,763,308 91
Currency in Treasury	13 063,092 12
Total	$ 111,826,461 03
Debt less cash in the Treasury	$2,540,707,201 25

THE DISTURBANCE IN GEORGIA.

The following dispatches were received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

Philadelphia, January 4, 1869.—To General U. S. Grant, Washington: I transmit the latest dispatches received from Gen. Sibley, commanding in Georgia, in relation to the reported difficulties on the Ogechee. Gen. Sibley has been instructed not to permit the organization of any armed bodies, whether white or black, in contravention of law, to preserve the peace at all hazards, to co-operate with the civil authorities in case he finds the same are acting in good faith, and that this action is necessary for the preservation of the peace, and not, as at Camilla, the law made a pretext for committing outrages on the negroes. At the same time he is instructed to disarm and disperse all assemblages of negroes, and require them to submit to the legal action of the civil authorities.

[Signed.] GEO. G. MEADE, Major General.

Telegram received at Washington, January 4, 1869, from Headquarters District of Georgia—*Savannah*, Ga., January 4, 1869: To Major Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Philadelphia—I have the honor to report my arrival at this place and to report the following statement by Col. Williams: The troubles on the Ogechee are confined to Middletown's and Luckek's plantations. Middletown accused the negroes of stealing rice, and got out warrants to arrest them. The Sheriff applied to the military to execute the arrests, but was refused and furnished with a copy of the Circular of Sept. 25, 1868, for his information. He went with two deputies to make the arrests, but got frightened at the negroes assembling and ran off. He called for a posse and went out with one hundred and twenty men. When they got near the station they saw a boy about fourteen years old and shot him through the leg. They saw some other negroes at the station and ordered them to give up their arms. The negroes ran and they fired on them, wounding two or three. All this time the Sheriff was in the cars, away from his posse. They were then advised to return to the city, which they did. The citizens then called a meeting and organized three battalions, commanded by General S. and Cols. S. and C. They have enlisted from five hundred to eight hundred men and are still organizing. I ordered Mayor Perkins to go out to see the negroes and went with him myself. We arrived at night and found the negroes very much frightened, but when we made known our intention not to trouble them they became pacified and gave us their side of the question. We found the newspaper accounts totally incorrect. There were about fifty men. Three guns and one bayonet on a stick were all the arms I saw, and if they had others we would have seen them. There are no fortifications and no hostile demonstrations, further than to watch for their own safety. The negroes against whom warrants were issued were anxious to come in and surrender themselves, and wanted to come with us, but were afraid to come alone for fear of being fired on. They deny having resisted the posse, and I think they tell the truth. I remained with them all night and made arrangements for them to come in to-night and surrender themselves to the Sheriff under military protection. They are to come in to-night, as they are afraid to come in by daylight. To-day the Sheriff reported officially that he could not enforce the law and called upon the military to do it. I think no more troops will be required here at present. Official report will be sent to the Department headquarters by mail.

[Signed.] C. C. SIBLEY, Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A. Comd'g. &c.

Telegram received at Washington, D. C., January 4, 1869, from Savannah, Georgia, January 4 1869:

To Major General Geo. G. Meade—Fourteen of the men against whom warrants have been issued, and who live on the Ogechee plantations, have voluntarily surrendered to the military authority, four of the original number of warrants that the Sheriff had to execute. I understand that one hundred and fifty or two hundred additional warrants have been taken out, but as the Sheriff has made no effort to execute them, I do not feel justified, under present instructions, to aid him till he has made an effort to execute them. These warrants are for insurrection and inciting to insurrection. I would advise the use of the military, as I think it would be almost sure to result in a conflict if the Sheriff were to go out with a posse of the people. There is much excitement here, and many of the people would not be adverse to a fight.

[Signed] C. C. SIBLEY, Brevet Brigadier General United States Army, Commanding.

Forwarded from Philadelphia, January 4, 1869.

SPEECH OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, in the course of his speech in the House to-day, said, after alluding to the election of Gen. Grant: It is time that the Representatives of the people were admonished that they are the servants of the people, and are paid by the people; that their constituents have confided to them the great trust of guarding their rights and protecting their interests; that their position and their power are to be used for the benefit of the people whom they represent, and not for their own benefit and the benefit of the lobbyists, the gamblers and the speculators, who have come to Washington to make a raid upon the Treasury. The time has also come, in my judgment, when public men are to be held to a more strict accountability, to a more strict discharge of their duty, and when their actions will be scanned by a more critical eye. Much is expected of the new administration, and the public expectation will not be disappointed; but as much as Grant can do, and as much as he will do, in his own sphere of action, it is idle to suppose that he can do everything that the country requires to be done to secure those reforms in the public service which are so imperatively demanded. As President, General Grant must have the earnest and cordial support of the other branches of the Government, particularly of the legislative branch. The responsibility of this Congress, so far as the next administration is concerned, is complete. The great masses of our constituents—the bone and sinew of the country—the men who have no schemes of plunder, and who desire only an honest administration of the Government—the men who fought the battles of the republic and poured out their blood in its defense—require of us a decrease of our expenditures and a reduction of taxation, regardless of the mysteries of finance. They see that our credit can be improved, the public faith vindicated, a return to specie payments made certain, a reduction of the interest on the public debt secured, by keeping down the expenditures of the Government to the lowest possible point, and by the honest collection of the revenues. It is for Congress to keep down the expenditures, and it is for the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and that the revenues are collected; but it is for Congress to see also that they do not keep the fetters upon the limbs of the President, so as to render it impossible for him to faithfully execute the laws.

After stating in some detail the expenses of the last four years, and the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury for the next fiscal year, Mr. Washburne proceeded to the consideration of the question of what this Congress will be called upon to appropriate for deficiencies for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and to carry on the government for the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. First, as to the estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, and previous years. It is for Congress to inquire rigidly into the necessity and propriety of voting these deficiencies, which the Secretary estimates at the enormous sum of $21,000,000. Of this amount $14,000,000 is for the army, necessitated, in a great measure, by a consuming Indian war, which is entailing extraordinary expenses on the Government. The next current amount is the estimated deficiency for the Postoffice Department of over $4,500,000, incurred by extravagant contracts for unjustifiable mail service. Then there is the scandalous estimate of nearly $665,000 for deficiencies for public buildings, when we were promised that the large amounts we appropriated last year should finish the buildings. Add to this amount of six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, demanded as a deficiency for this fiscal year, to the amount demanded for the same purpose for the next fiscal year of $2,434,000, makes $2,099,000, which we are asked to vote for public buildings. At this session of Congress, and in the present state of the treasury, or, indeed, in any state of the treasury, I feel bound to denounce it as the most extravagant, unjustifiable and profligate expenditure of the public money ever asked of Congress. There are other deficiencies which have been made, and which we are called upon to make up, that are without justification, if it be considered that Congress has any power over the treasury, in view of the state of our finances, and deeming it indispensably necessay to reduce our expenditures for the present year in every way possible. And in full light of all the facts, Congress appropriated a given amount, which was $450,000, for the Coast Survey this year. In contempt of the action of Congress, a deficiency in that appropriation of $160,000 is now demanded, not one dollar of which, I trust, will be voted. The Columbian Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, a private institution in this District, which has obtained nearly half a million dollars out of the Government, was given $12,500 for this fiscal year for instruction, &c., which was deemed ample and even generous; but with a familiarity with the whole action of Congress on the subject, the President of this private corporation, with unparalled effrontery, arraigns Congress for its action, and demands of us $175,000 more as a deficiency for this year. There are other deficiencies estimated for, which will be scrutinized by the Appropriation Committee before it reports any bill. But one thing is clear, if Congress cannot control the expenditures of the Government, it cannot curb the Executive officers of the Government in spending the public money, and if such officers are to be left practically to determine the appropriations, then, I say, let Congress abdicate, and let the people be saved the expense of keeping up this expensive and somewhat ornamental institution.

Mr. Washburne then gave the items of the Secretary of the Treasury's estimates for the next fiscal year and said: It will be thus seen that $303,000,000 is the amount asked for, and it is for Congress to determine how much of that sum it is absolutely necessary to appropriate to carry on the Government. How much will it be? It will let the permanent appropriations stand as in the Secretary's estimate, although I believe the amount of interest on the public debt is overstated $2,000,000. That amount is $128,690,676, which we must regard as fixed and definite. Then there is the other amount of $158,014,011.74, made up of the items as set out in the estimate. The question recurs, how much can the amount be reduced without detriment to the public service? It is now impossible for me to state how much the first item for $45,000,000 can be reduced, as the Appropriation Committee has not yet proceeded far enough in the consideration of the various amounts making up the sum; but we shall report a reduction of more than $100,000 from what was asked for the expenses of foreign intercourse, and nearly $1,000,000 from what is asked to go into the legislative, executive and judicial bill. Pensions, Indian department and army proper, must remain about the same as stated in the estimates. The military academy we reduce nearly $50,000. In the estimates for armory and fortifications $4,684,200 are asked, and I believe we can get along with $150,000. For harbor and river improvements and public buildings $8,486,018; in my judgment $3,000,000 will be as much as Congress would wish to appropriate under both of these heads. For the Naval establishment $20,993,414.59 are estimated; but in the Navy bill already prepared this is reduced to about $16,000,000, which, it is believed, will answer every purpose. There are some $15,000,000 which it is thought can be cut off from the estimates of the total expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1870, of $303,000,000, as submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. That will leave for the total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, $288,000,000. Add to that $2,000,000 more for various other expenditures, and we have a total of $290,000,000. It is my belief that the expenditures can be kept down to that point, and that the Government can be administered for that sum, and if that can be done, as it ought to be done, a good showing can be made.

I have made no estimate in relation to the revenue for the next fiscal year, but for the present fiscal year it appears from the Secretary's report that the actual revenue receipts for the first quarter amount to $95,000,392, and that the Secretary estimates the next three quarters at $246,000,000, making the total estimate of the Secretary $341,000,000. But Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, who has gives this matter great attention, estimates that it will reach $356,000,000, being $15,000,000 more than the estimate of the Secretary. Assuming, therefore, that we shall not collect more revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, than the Secretary estimates we shall collect for the present fiscal year, and assuming that our expenditures will not exceed $290,000,000, there will be a surplus of $51,000,000 for the year ending June 30th, 1870. But, with an honest collection of the revenue, and without any increase of the taxes, I think we can collect four hundred and fifty millions of revenue. If this can be done, and our expenditures can be kept even within $300,000,000, we shall show a surplus at the end of the fiscal year 1870 of $75,000,000. With an exhibit of this character, which is an exhibit that can be made, if Congress and the Executive shall act in harmony to that great end, the credit of the Government will be established on an enduring basis, our bonds will go to par in Europe, greenbacks will approximate to gold in value, taxes may then be reduced, and the country will enter on a career of prosperity, glory and power without parallel in the history of nations.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has proposed to Congress a section, to be made a part of the general appropriation bill, as follows: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to allow and direct the payment of any expenses necessarily incurred in collecting debts due the United States, and in making sales of land acquired in such collections, out of the proceeds thereof, in all cases where such payment is not provided for by law.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the case against Surratt, on the ground that the President's amnesty proclamation pardons him of all past treasonable offences against the Government.

RELIEVED.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Gen. Reynolds is relieved from duty as Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Texas, and Gen. Canby assigned to that duty.

COST OF PRINTING.

The official statement sent to the Senate shows the the total cost of printing fractional currency to date is $1,355,948, or about 18.36 per cent of its value.

CASE ARGUED.

The case of the heirs of the late Stephen Girard against the city of Philadelphia, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day.

GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. Spinner is somewhat better, but unable to resume his official duties.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The receipts for pews in Henry Ward Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, amounted to $97,000.

—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, has arrived at New York, bringing over half a million dollars in treasure.

—The indications are that Hon. Will Cumback will be chosen United States Senator from Indiana. The Legislature will meet to-day.

—The Maine Legislature organized yesterday, by the election of J. D. Drummond as Speaker of the House, and S. D. Lindsey as President of the Senate.

—The Desmoines Valley Railroad Company intend intersecting the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, fifty-three miles north of Desmoines by next 4th July.

—The New Hampshire Republican State Convention meets on Thursday. There will be no contest over the nominee for Governor, as it is conceded to Mr. Stearns.

—Unofficial returns from Florida show the election of Colonel Hamilton, the regular Republican candidate for Congress, by a majority of two thousand. The vote was light.

—John E. Weed, whose mysterious disappearance from Port Chester, N. Y., caused much anxiety, has returned. He wandered to Richmond, Va., while in an unsettled condition of mind.

—Ex-Judge Wm. N. Leouard having declined the appointment of Justice of the Supreme Court of the city of New York, Gov. Hoffman has appointed John J. Freedman to fill the vacancy.

—Late advices from Paraguay say that American Minister McMahon had a satisfactory interview with Lopez, and full atonement has been accorded for recent outrages on Americans.

—A Fenian meeting at Cooper Institute, New York, was addressed by a person lately imprisoned in England, and closed by the audience singing a song while the speaker danced upon the platform.

—At Indianapolis, Ind., on Tuesday night, a fire destroyed the agricultural implement establishment of A. C. Brackenbush & Co., and the grocery store of Anderson & Bro. Loss $10,000, covered by insurance.

—A dispatch from Princess Ann, Maryland, states that Round, Wilson and Wills, the Chesapeake pirates, have been respited until March 5th, to await the trial of their companion Varley, which will commence next week.

—A caucus for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator is to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 14th instant. Wilkinson's friends are hopeful, but Ramsey's supporters deem his re-election certain.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Jandary 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn; white, 76a77c; yellow, 80. Oats, 68a70c. Bran dull at $1,37. Hay unchanged. Pork quiet; prime, $29,50 a30,00. Bacon scarce; shoulders, 14½c; clear rib sides, 18½c; clear sides, 19¾c. Lard; tierce, 18½c; keg, 19½c. Sugar and Molasses active: common Sugar, 9a10c; prime, 12¾c; yellow clarified, 14a14½c; common Molasses, 55½a57c; prime, 66a68c; choice, 69a71c. Whisky; western rectified, $1,10a1,11. Coffee steady; prime Rio, 17½a 11¾c; fair, 14½c. Cotton lower; middling, 25¾c; sales, 2,500 bales, receipts, 3,051 bales; exports, 2,401 bales. Gold, 135¼. Sterling. 147; Commercial Exchange, 145¾a145¼; New York Sight Exchange, ½a¾ discount.

CHICAGO, January 6.—This afternoon No. 2 Wheat sold at $1,15a1,16; the market is closing at inside figures. A lot of old No. 2 Corn sold at 64c, seller for the last half of April. Provisions were active, with sales Mess Pork, buyer to January 15, at $28,75. Dry Salted Shoulders at 11½c; short ribs at 14½c, and clear sides at 15½c. Lard, seller for February and March, at 19c. In the evening No. 2 Wheat sold at $1,14½a 1,15; closing at $1,15¾.

NASHVILLE, January 6.—The Cotton market is dull and prices have declined; low middlings sold at 25¼c; good ordinary at 24½a24¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 6.—Flour quiet at $4,75a5,75. Wheat $1,70a1,80 for choice shipping brands. Legal-tenders 74½.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

EPHEMERIS.

—Mark Twain is again in Cleveland.

—Montevideo is playing piano in Montevideo.

—Spain seems to be in rather a Primitive condition just now.

—Very nearly 800,000,000 cigars were smoked in Paris last year.

—A British naval officer has been chosen Superintendent of the Persian navy.

—Snow is two feet deep on portions of the Grand Trunk Railroad in Canada.

—The private coachmen of New York gave a grand ball on Wednesday night.

—Three millions of dollars is what her public schools cost New York last year.

—In New York during Christmas week there were 367 deaths, 333 births, and 156 weddings.

—An exchange says it costs five dollars and court expenses to wink at a lady in Oshkosh, Wis.

—Chicago no longer looks with curiosity upon velocipedes, because they have become so common.

—Insects are supposed to have done at least $105,000,000 damage to the crops in France this year.

—A Boston paper thinking of the snow lying about, says it is ploughing time now, with the railroads.

—Governor Mikkeel, of New Mexico, thinks a common school system might be a good thing out there,

—A Broadway store has started the fashion of renting wedding presents, and has built up a lucrative business.

—Ninety-six thousand six hundred and forty dollars a year is the rent Mr. Eno receives for the Fifth Avenue hotel.

—Queen Olga, of Greece, is said to be the leader of the war party in that kingdom, and she uses all her influence in every way against the Turks.

—It is suggested that the reward offered for the arrest of the murderers of Rogers, in New York, be deducted from the pay of the policeman on that beat. The plan would work admirably.

—A young woman in Mississippi got ten thousand dollars recently, out of a breach of promise case, and is now ready for some other man who wants to get rid ten thousand dollars.

—Martha Higby, a servant girl in Philadelphia, poured coal oil on her kitchen fire on Sunday to make it burn more quickly, and succeeded in exploding her oil can and burning herself to death.

—The Ohio River has new ghosts, for report says that ghostly blue lights flit hither and and thither over the water which flows over the sunken barracks of the steamers United States and America.

—The trial of Mrs. Twitchell, for murder, is soon to come off in Philadelphia. As her husband was convicted of murder in the first degree, she will probably be also found guilty in perhaps a less degree.

—The Boston *Post* and other Democratic journals are still hard at work insinuating and asserting malignities concerning Thaddeus Stevens, deceased. A dead lion is not a very dangerous enemy, as these papers well know.

—Helmbold's new landau is called the most elegant establishment in New York. It is a four-in-hand team, with light leather, gold mounted harness, manned by two black coachmen, over six feet tall, with huge beards, and brown cloth suits.

—The Water street prayer meetings have left the inhabitants of that classic neighborhood as deplorably wicked as they found them. Yet the Water street meetings made notoriety for some people, and probably thus fully accomplished their main object.

—Frank Blair, a man who a long time ago was very bitterly talked about, and indeed talked very bitterly himself, a man who wrote a certain letter known as the Brodhead, but who has now sunk into insignificance, is stopping in New York.

—Miss Topp has sent home to her aged mother, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, five thousand dollars and a very pretty letter—the former a part of the profits of her concertizing tour. Charity with Topp of course begins "to hum."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—A Bucyrus, Ohio, paper says that "Senator Morton is what we have heretofore named him, a Hoosier Slubberdegullion, and he will yet be rated as such everywhere and by everybody." This may be prophecy on the part of the Bucyrus man, but before everybody can so rate him everybody must know what Slubberdegullion means.

—The President of the Philadelphia Common Councils during a long and able speech, delivered as an inaugural address, remarked that "Number One" very frequently looks so large to the officials of our city government, that it shuts out of view "Number Eight Hundred Thousand," with all their interests, their comforts, their personal safety, their health, their lives. This was of course only meant for Philadelphia Councilmen.

—A destructive fire visited the little city of Bangor, Me., on the 1st of January, by which much of the business portion of the city was destroyed, including ten wholesale stores, three law offices, and a Doctor's office. The stores all contained heavy winter stocks, which were severely damaged by fire, and many of the neighboring warehouses had their contents ruined by water. The loss as nearly as can be ascertained is $300,000, with about half of it covered by insurance.

THE Baraboo (Wis.) *Independent* says: "Upon the bluff in the southern part of our county, there has sprung up, since the fires have not been allowed to run, a vast amount of young hickories, both of the sweet and bitter nut varieties. This is an observation in proof of spontaneous production, as there are none, or but few parent trees in this region; yet, in many places, it would require a thousand bushels to the section to produce the plants that are now growing upon it, with perhaps not a parent tree within the limits. Let him who disavows the doctrine of spontaneous production account for this phenomenon."

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Control—Reports of Local Boards—Election of Teachers—The City Superintendent Question—Eighth Ward Taxes Again, &c., &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Board of Control was held Tuesday evening in the Common Council Chamber, City Building.

President Clark occupied the chair, with Mr. R. B. Francis as Secretary.

Rev. Joseph King opened the meeting with prayer.

The roll was then called, when the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Boyle, Barker, Brown, Borland, Chadwick, Eaton, Francis, Kollock, Kimball, King, Loomis, Lea, Lockhart, Moul, Mussler, McRoberts, McClinton, McConnell, Pitcairn, Sutton, Thorn, Torrence, Tremble, Walton and President Clark.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL BOARDS.

The Local Boards from the various wards reported the schools in a flourishing condition.

The Second Ward Board reported the election of Misses Witherow and Porter as teachers in the primary department. The election was confirmed.

The Sixth Ward Board reported the election of Miss Maggie M'Quigg as teacher in the primary department, which was also confirmed.

The colored schools were reported in a flourishing condition.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT QUESTION.

Mr. King, from the special Committee appointed to consider the propriety of electing a City Superintendent, reported that they had "been at pains to obtain information from cities, both East and West, that have Superintendents as to the value to the public schools of the service of such an officer. So far as heard from the testimony is decidedly favorable. For example, Springfield, Massachusetts, a city of less than twenty thousand inhabitants, has had a Superintendent four years. They pay him a salary of $2,800, and the Chairman of the School Committee writes thus: "We have found by experience a most decided benefit to our schools arising from the services of this Superintendent. We should not entertain for a moment the idea of dispensing with his services." Cincinnati has had a Superintendent since 1850. He is paid a salary of $3,500, and perhaps the best evidence of the value of his services is the fact that he has been retained so long. The advantages to our schools of such an officer would, we think, be, first, a more efficient system both in government and teaching, and, secondly, increased life and activity throughout the schools. Much, however, indeed everything, would depend on the kind of man who would be chosen for the position. He should be a man of high moral tone, broad culture and thoroughly competent. The Committee would offer to the Board two suggestions: First, That a High School be established at as early a date as practicable in Allegheny city, and that the Superintendent, should one be chosen, be made the principal of this school. Second, The Committee suggest that after the organization of the new Board a new Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each ward, to consider further this matter, and that the said Committee when appointed, be authorized to fix the salary, name the candidate for office, define his duties, and report the whole to the Board for confirmation.

The report wts accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Kollock, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they had ordered the printing of 15,000 cards for the use of the schools, and had taken the liberty of changing the style of the cards somewhat so that the teacher could record on them, for the parent's inspection, the grade of the scholar in each branch of study pursued.

The action of the Committee was confirmed.

Several bills were presented, and warrants for their payment ordered to be drawn.

Mr. Eaton presented a communication from Prof. S. A. Neale, of the colored schools, asking leave of absence for four days, in order that he might attend a Convention in Washington City. On motion, the request of Mr. Neale was granted.

Mr. Pitcairn offered a resolution to raise the salary in the higher medium department of the First ward schools to a corresponding amount equal to the grade in other schools. Adopted.

Mr. Eaton, a resolution instructing the Secretary to prepare from the monthly reports of principals a tabular statement exhibiting the smallest average attendance of pupils, and that the same be read at each meeting of the Board and published with its proceedings. Adopted.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Kollock offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to prepare an act of corporation for a High School in the city. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. King, Boyle and Lea appointed said Committee.

THE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Eaton offered a resolution authorizing the Principal of Colored Schools to purchase books to an amount not exceeding twenty dollars, to be loaned to such children as are not able to purchase for themselves.

Considerable discussion ensued on this resolution.

Mr. John Brown, Jr., was opposed to the resolution. He thought too much money was being spent on the colored schools. They were receiving more than their due proportion.

Mr. Barker was in favor of the resolution. He thought we should do all we could to advance the interests of the schools, and the measure seemed to be one of practical utility.

Further remarks were made in favor of the resolution by Messrs. Eaton and Barker, and in opposition by Messrs. Chadwick, Brown, Francis, and the President.

A vote being taken, the resolution was decided lost.

EIGHTH WARD TAX QUESTION.

Mr. McConnell called up the question of taxation for school purposes in the Eighth ward. This subject has been before the Board several times, and no further definite knowledge was obtained on it during the discussion.

Mr. Brown, from the Finance Committee, reported the payment of $75 to Miss Davidson, former Principal in the Sixth ward.

The action of the Committee was confirmed.

Mr. Kollock offered a resolution instructing the Secretary to file away among the other papers and documents belonging to the Board, three hundred copies of the first annual report, for future use. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Bluff Brewery in Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss $12,000; no insurance.

—General Young seized one hundred and twenty-one barrels of whisky yesterday, at Cincinnati, for violation of the law.

—The destitution in the Red River Territory is increasing. Only two pounds of food is granted to each person per week.

—Vigilance committees are being organized in most of the wards in New York city for the purpose of bringing rogues to justice.

—The schooner Spy was wrecked off North Point, near Milwaukee, yesterday morning. She struck a rock and filled immediately. No lives were lost.

—Sewell's morocco factory in Charlestown, Mass., was burned on Monday night, with the stock of morocco and machinery. Loss, $20,000; partially insured.

—The Boston *Traveler* reports that Mr. Lander, Postmaster of Salem, who has not been at his office for weeks, is a defaulter to the amount of $15 000 or $20,000.

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TEETH EXTRACTED

WITHOUT PAIN!

NO CHARGE MADE WHEN ARTIFICIAL TEETH ARE ORDERED.
A FULL SET FOR $5,

AT DR. SCOTT'S.

378 PENN STREET, 3D DOOR ABOVE HAND.

ALL WORK WARRANTED. CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF GENUINE VULCANITE. my9:d&T

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WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers,
AND LAMP GOODS.
Also, CARBON AND LUBRICATING OILS,
BENZINE, &c.
No. 147 Wood Street.
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BUY THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.
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The SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited. Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet. The workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others. Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Piano.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments, in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

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PIANOS AND ORGANS—An entire new stock of
KNABE'S UNRIVALLED PIANOS;
HAINES BROS., PIANOS:
PRINCE & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS and TREAT, LINSLEY & CO'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
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H. RUH, Practical Cook,
Respectfully announces to the public that he will
On Saturday and Monday Next,
Open to the public the
DELMONICO RESTAURANT,
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.

It will be his earnest endeavor to furnish his patrons at all times with the most palatable viands which the market or the season affords. The LIQUORS, WINES of various dates, ALE, BEER, etc., will be their own recommendation.

Orders for fine Cooking for Weddings, and other Festivals, will, as heretofore, be promptly and cheaply attended to, requesting patronage.
oc6:y88 H. RUH.

GEORGE BEAVEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
CREAM CANDIES AND TAFFIES,
And dealer in all kinds of FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, SAUCES, JELLIES, &c., &c.
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B. TIEGEL,
(Late Cutter with W. Hespenheide,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 53 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
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NEW FALL GOODS.
A splendid new stock of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
Just received by HENRY MEYER.
se14: Merchant Tailor, 73 Smithfield street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COMBINATION.
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND SEWING MACHINE.
IT HAS NO EQUAL,
BEING ABSOLUTELY THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD, AND INTRINSICALLY THE CHEAPEST.
Agents wanted to sell this Machine.
CHAS. C. BALSLEY,
Agent for Western Pennsylvania.
Corner FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, over Richardson's Jewelry Store. se4

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NEW
WALL PAPERS,
For Halls, Parlors and Chambers,
NOW OPENING, AT
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DYER AND SCOURER,

H. J. LANCE,
DYER AND SCOURER.
No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET
And Nos. 135 and 137 Third Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

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COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Having removed their Office to
NO. 567 LIBERTY STREET,
(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.
Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the lowest market price.
All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

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EXCELSIOR WORKS.
R. & W. JENKINSON,
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ARCHITECTS,
FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDINGS, Nos. 3 and 4 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of COURT HOUSES and PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
RECEIVED DAILY,
BIRD'S NEST VELVET HATS,
HAT AND BONNET FRAMES,
GERMANTOWN WOOLS,
ZEPHYR AND KNITTING YARNS,
BLACK VELVETEEN,
BONNET VELVET,
BLACK & ORANGE SATINS,
TRIMMING SATINS, ALL SHADES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
AND BLACK SATIN RIBBONS, all widths.
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
In White, Opera, and Dark. Fur Topped Kid Gloves. Wool Mitts and Gloves, Ribbed Fancy and Plain.
HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES
POCKET BOOKS,
CALF WALLETS, &c.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN
WOOLEN GOODS,
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HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,
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NEW GOODS
AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
ONE MORE CASE OF FINE
STRIPED FELT SKIRTS
JUST RECEIVED.
CASHMERE SCARFS, in all colors,
WOOLEN HOSIERY at very low prices.
LADIES & GENTS FINE FUR-TOPPED GLOVES.
A large variety of
Woolen Hoods, Shawls and Children's Sacques, Ladies Hemstitched Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs, Gents Silk Handkerchiefs, in all styles.
HOOP SKIRTS,
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PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS,
WOOLEN MITTS AND WRISTLETS.
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
78 and 80 Market Street.
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THE NEW SKIRT,
"LE PANIER PERFECTION."
"THE FAVORITE." "THE POPULAR,"
"THE RECEPTION,"
THOMPSON'S TWIN SPRING,
"WINGED ZEPHYR,"
"GLOVE FITTING," CORSETS AND PATENT "PANIERS."
THE NEW GORED OVER SKIRT, "BELLE HELENE," richly embroidered; an elegant street or Skating Skirt.
RICH RIBBONS FOR BOWS, SCARFS AND SASHES.
ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS.
SATINS, all shades and widths.
FLOWERS, PLUMES, HATS AND BONNETS.
LADIES AND CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR.
The richest and latest novelties in GIMPS, FRINGES AND BUTTONS.
We especially direct attention to the great excellence of the HARRIS SEAMLESS (Roullon) KID GLOVES" over all others, and for which we are the Sole Agents.
A complete line of GENTLEMEN'S "STAR" SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
SELLING AGENTS FOR LOCKWOOD'S PAPER GOODS, and all other popular makes.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
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A MERRY CHRISTMAS!
NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
DENNISON & HECKERT,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have just received a large and judiciously assorted stock of
EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, HOSIERY,
Kid Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Zephyr Goods, Scarfs and Gents Furnishing Goods,
and Notions generally.
A splendid selection is afforded in special novelties suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
to which the attention of lady readers is specially called.
DENNISON & HECKERT,
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PRICES MARKED DOWN.
BARGAINS IN ALMOST EVERYTHING.
REAL HEM STITCH, all Linen, HANDKERCHIEFS, 17c, 19c, 22c and upwards.
TAPE BORDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS 6¼c, 8c to 50c.
All our HATS at one-half regular prices.
All the new BALMORAL SKIRTS and Bradley's latest styles of HOOP SKIRTS, at the Lowest Prices in the City.
GENTS' MERINO VEST and DRAWERS, 40c to $5,00.
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AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES,
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Undisputably the best in use. NEW IMPROVEMENTS, Patented Nov. 26th, 1867, and April 21st, 1868. Everything relating to billiards of the best quality and lowest prices always on hand.
Our NEW CUE TRIMMER, Patented May 5th, 1868, price $2.50—a great success.
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KITTANNING
EXTRA HEAVY
Barred Flannel,
A VERY LARGE STOCK,
Now Offered,
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TO CLOSE STOCK.
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J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO'S.,
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR STREET,
All Wool Grey Twilled Flannel for 37 worth 62c.
Delaines for 20c. worth 25.
Slightly Soiled Blankets $4,00 worth $6,00.
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Paisley Shawls $13,00 worth $20,00.
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Bleached Muslin 12½c. worth 16.
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Cheapest and best stock in the city. No. 52 ST. CLAIR, near Liberty street. de29

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NEW GOODS.
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REDUCTION.
OUR REGULAR DECEMBER CLEARANCE SALE is now fully inaugurated, at prices that secure BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE, in
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OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
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Good Carpets for 25 cents a Yard.
OLIVER
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FIFTH AVENUE.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS,
GRAND CLEARING SALE OF
CARPETS.
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION
For Cash,
UNTIL WE TAKE STOCK.
M'CALLUM BROTHERS.
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REDUCTION!!
CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
&c., &c.
We offer our stock at reduced prices for a SHORT TIME before commencing to take stock. Now is the time to buy.
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100 WOOD STREET.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
FINE VASES,
BOHEMIAN AND CHINA,
NEW STYLES.
DINNER SETS, TEA SETS,
GIFT CUPS,
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A large stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS
of all descriptions.
Call and examine our goods, and we feel satisfied no one need fail to be suited.
R. E. BREED & CO.
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CLOVERSEED.
A CHOICE LOT
JUST RECEIVED.
J. KNOX, 137 Liberty Street.
no26:TTHS

FRESH FISH.—Benjamin Pulpress still continues to fill all city and country orders for
FRESH WHITE LAKE FISH, SALMON AND BASS.
Send to No. 45 DIAMOND MARKET, Pittsburgh, or his old well known TWIN CITY STAND, Allegheny market oc30

GOOD NEWS.
CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.
Enquire for WARD'S Bread.
The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Take none else. au4:TTS

NOTICE.—To all Persons Engaged in Hauling or Wheeling Rubbish or Ashes: You are hereby notified not to place any rubbish or ashes on the wharf. All rubbish or ashes must be taken to the Point. Any person caught violating the above notice will be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.
ROBERT A. HILL,
de19 Allegheny Wharf Master.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1869.

There is a firmer feeling in Flour and Grain, consequent upon an upward turn in Chicago during the past day or two, though as yet there is no excitement here, no improvement to note in the demand, and no advance in prices. Other articles remain quiet and unchanged, with however, a fair volume of business in the aggregate; as has been the case for some time past, the demand for almost everything is restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants.

APPLE BUTTER—70 to 80 cents.

APPLES—In better supply but unchanged at $3,50 to $5 as to quality.

BUTTER—Roll Butter continues to accumulate, and the market is dull with a drooping tendency, 35 to 40, for good to strictly prime.

BEANS—$3,50 to $3.75 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4 to 4½ cts.

CRANBERRIES—$20 to $23 per bbl.

CHEESE—Dull; 15 to 20.

CORNMEAL—$1 to $1,10 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—is quoted at 25½ to 26, in a jobbing way, for standard white.

DRESSED HOGS—12 to 13c.

EGGS—Dull at 30 to 32.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady with sales of Peaches, at 12 to 13 for quarters, and 15 to 16 for halves. Apples 9 to 11.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; small sales in store at 80 to 85c.

POULTRY — Market almost bare, though the demand is by no means urgent

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady with jobbing sales at 14½ for Shoulders, and 18½ to 19 for Plain Sugar Cured Hams. Lard, 16 to 17c, and prime city, 18 to 18½c. Mess Pork, $28,50 to $29.

LARD OIL.—Is firm and unchanged at $1,30 for No. 2, and $1,55 for No. 1.

GRAIN—There is no movement in Wheat, and prices are nominally unchanged. Oats quiet, but with a limited supply, prices are firm at 64 to 65c on track, and 66 to 68c in store. Corn is still quoted at 82 to 82½c by the car load, and 85 to 87c, in store, and dull. Rye is held firmly at $1,50 for round lots, though, as a general thing, buyers are only offering $1,45 to $1,47. Western Spring Barley is quoted at $1,85 to $1,90.

HAY—We can report small sales of good to prime baled, in store, at $23 to $26.

HOMINY—$6,25 to $6,50 per bbl.

SALT—Is firm but unchanged; Allegheny river brands are still quoted at $2 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

at 75c.

FEATHERS—Sales to the trade at 80 to 85 for live geese, and 90 to 95, in a retail way.

MILL FEED—The following are the Pearl Mill prices: Bran, $1,10; Shipstuffs, $1,30; Middlings, $2; Screenings, $1, and Rye Shorts, $2.

SEEDS—Sales of Cloverseed at $9. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flax.

FLOUR — Continues firmer but unchanged. Western Flours are still quoted at $7,50 to $8,00 for Spring, and Winter Wheat, $8,75 to $9,25. Rye Flour, $7,75 to $8. The Pearl Mill quote their brands, made of the best Wheat, as follows: Extra Family Flour, in barrels, at $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,20, and, in sacks, $9,90 per barrel; Spring Wheat Flour, in barrels, $8,00, and, in sacks, $7,70 per barrel. The City Mills quote prices as follows: Extra Family, (Winter) in barrels, $9,50, and, in sacks, $9,20 per barrel; Double Extra Family, in barrels, $10,00, and, in sacks, $9,70 per barrel, and Spring, $8,00, in barrels, and $7,70, in sacks, per barrel.

WHISKY—Highwines are still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 97 to 98c.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is quiet but steady, with a fair jobbing trade, without, however, any material change in prices. We quote:

SUGARS—Standard Hard, 16¼c; A, 15¼c to 15¾c; B, 15¼c; Extra C, 15c. Cuba, Sugar—11¾c to 12¾c; Porto Rico, 13 to 13¾c. New Orleans Sugar—choice, 14c; prime, 13½; fully fair, 13c; good, 12¼c.

COFFEE—21 to 25c for fair to prime, and choice, 25½ to 26c.

FRUITS—Layer Rasins, $4,25 per box; Matt do, $8,25; Prunes, 15c; Currants, 14c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,50 per case.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80 to 85c.

SYRUPS—Common, 50c; good, 70c; Silver Drips, 95c; White do, $1,10; Lovering, 95c

RICE—Carolina, 10½ to 10¾c.

SPICES—Cassia, 80 to 85c; Cloves 50c; Pepper, 38c; Allspice, 35c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13c.

BAR LEAD—12½c; Shot, $3,50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbit's," 12c; "Oakely's," 11½c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 16c; Star, 23c.

BI CARB SODA—$8,50 per 100.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 135@135¼.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 6, 1869.

Money easier, and the indications are that the reign of Shylock in Wall street is over. Currency is flowing here from the West, and the outflow to the South is now comparatively light. The disbursements on account of interest and dividends, which this month amount to over $60,000,000 here, are coming out freely, and the market is rapidly reaching the point where it will be impossible to renew the recent high rates of interest by artificial means. The Bank Examiner is in town, and it is believed will call some institutions to a sharp account. The attention of the District Attorney is said also to have been called to the recent heavy shaves of money lenders. Call loans were made to-day at 7 per cent. currency and 1-22@1-16 per cent. commission, and gold interest; but the great bulk of the transactions were at the legal rates. An effort to revive the buying and selling of money in the Long Room proved a failure. Sterling firm, but quiet, at 9¾@9¾. Gold firm; opened at 135, fell to 134¾, and closed at 135@135¼. Export to-day, $60,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Governments active and buoyant at an advance. There is a good investment demand, large orders having been received from country banks, while the local demand is also heavy. Coupons '81, 111¾@111¼; do. '62, 111¾@111¾; do. '64, 108@108¼; do. '65, 108¾@108¾; do. new, 107½@107⅝; do. '67, 107⅝@107¾; do. '68, 108; Ten-Forties, 106¼@106¼. One offer was made of 1 per cent. for the right to call $5,000,000 of 67's at 115 within six months.

State Bonds firm; Missouris, 89; Old Tennessees, 65@67; new do., 66¼@66½; North Carolinas, 62¼@62½; Virginias, 56¾; Louisiana 6s, 68; Levee bonds, 62¼@63.

Railway share market opened at about the closing quotations of yesterday, and with an occasional reaction steadily advanced during the forenoon. The most active stocks were New York Central, Michigan Souteern, Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Northwestern. The first named advanced to 157, chiefly under demand to cover speculative sales put out on the strength of the recent rumors relative to a new injunction. Old Southern advanced to 90½ under the report that there would likely be 10 per cent. stock dividend, and Rock Island to 119¾. Fort Wayne is especially active, assisted by the report that a large scrip dividend would be declared and sold at 118¾. Northwestern was held with great confidence an account of the steady increase of earnings; in the aftern oon, however, the market was lower, but before the close the decline was recovered and closed active.

Five-thirty Prices:—Cumberland, 36@37; Wells Express, 23½@23¾; Adams, 48@48¾; United States, 40@43; American, 43; Merchants Union, 14@15; Quicksilver, 22¼; Canton, 50½@50¾; Hartford and Erie, 26¼; Mariposa, 5½; do. preferred, 19¾@20½; New York Central, 156¼@156½; Erie, 38¾@38⅞; do. preferred, 62@62½; Hudson, 133½@134; Harlem, 122@124; Reading, 94¼@94½; Terre Haute, 35@38; do. preferred, 63; Wabash, 61@61¾; do. preferred, 74; St. Paul, 70½@70¾; do. preferred, 89¾@90; Ft. Wayne, 117¾@118; Ohio and Mississippi, 33¾@33⅞; Michigan Central, 114@115; Michigan Southern, 90@90¼; Illinois Central, 141½@142; Pittsburgh, 84¾@85; Toledo, 101@101⅛; Rock Island, 119½@119¾; Northwestern, 82½@82¾; do. preferred, 84⅛@84⅞; St. Joseph preferred, 92; Chicago and Great Eastern, 43; Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Indianapolis, 74¼; Chicago and Alton, 148.

Mining shares dull.

Copper Stocks—Boston Calumet, 50; Copper Falls, 15; Franklin, 14; Hecla, 70; Quincy, 20; Hancock, 3. Mined exports for the week, $1,921,230.

Clearances at Gold Exchange Bank, $38,837,000.

SUB TREASURY.

The receipts at sub treasury to-day were $2,756,020; payments $2,505,266; balance $50,638,874.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 6.—Cotton less active and lower; sales of 2,000 bales, at 27a27¼c for middling uplands; chiefly 27c. Flour; receipts 5,514 bbls; market 5a10c better for common grades, which are scarce; sales of 8,200 bbls, at $6,10a6,35 for superfine State and western; $7,05a7,50 for extra State; $6,85a8,10 for extra western; $8,30 for white wheat extra; $7,05a9,50 for R. H. O.; $7,50a8,50 for extra St. Louis, and $9a12,50 for good to choice do, closing strong for low grades of extra and heavy for good grades. California flour dull and nominal, at $5a7,50 for old and $9,50a10,25 for new. Rye flour moderately active; sales of 200 bbls at $6a8. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky is without decided change; sales of 100 bbls western at 98ca$1 free. Wheat; receipts of 204 bus; wheat opened 1a2c better and quiet and closed dull and drooping with the advance lost; sales of 39,000 bus at $1,58 a1,68 for inferior to choice No. 2 spring, the latter price above the market; $1,66 for Nos. 1 and 2 do. mixed; $2,16½ for white California. Rye dull. Barley dull. Barley Malt quiet. Corn; receipts, 18,266; less active and 1c lower; sales of 47,000 bus at 99ca$1,01 for new mixed western; $1,08a1,10 for old do. in store and afloat; $1,01 for new yellow Southern. Oats dull and declining; sales of 29,000 bus at 75¼a76c for western in store, and 67¼a68¼c for do. afloat. Rice firm at 8¾a9¼c for Carolina. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar is firm, with sales of 120 hhds Cuba at 11¼a11½c; also sales 308 boxes Havana at 11½c. Molasses dull; sales 600 bbls New Orleans at 68a78c. Petroleum quiet at 18¼c for crude. and 32c for refined bonded. Hops quiet at 10a20c for American. Linseed Oil firm at 98ca$1,01 for casks and barrels. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 51¼a53c.

Wool quiet; sales 150,000 pounds at 48a51c for domestic fleece, 45a48c for pulled, 56c for tubbed, 29c for Texas, and 28½a33c for California. Leather; Hemlock Sole steady with a moderate demand. Coal; foreign quiet at 10c for New Castle gas, and 17c for Liverpool house cannel; domestic rules quiet. Metals; Sheathing Copper quiet at 33c; Ingot Copper firm at 23¾c for Baltimore, and 24c for Detroit; Pig Iron quiet and drooping at 40a42c for Scotch, and 33a 42c for American; Bar dull at 89a95c for refined English and American; Sheet quiet and steady at 10¾a11½c for Russia. Nails dull and drooping at 5¼a5½c for cut; 6¾a7c for clinch, and 27a30c for horse shoe. Pork steady and quiet; sales 650 bbls $28,75 a29 for new mess; $27,25a27,50 for old do.; $20a26 for prime; $27a28 for prime mess. Beef steady; sales 125 bbls at $9a16,50 for new plain mess; $14a19,50 for new extra mess. Tierce beef steady; sales 200 tierces at $27a28 for prime mess; $35a37c for India mess. Beef hams firm; sales 160 bbls at $30 a31. Cut meats firm; sales 176 pkgs at 12¼ a12½c for shoulders; 14a16¼c for hams. Dressed Hogs are firmer at 13a13¾c for western, the latter figure for fancy; 13¼a 14c for city; middles are quiet and decidedly firmer; sales of 150 boxes at 15¼a16c for short ribbed; 16¼c for long cut hams. Lard is firmer and sales were reported of 700 tierces at 17¼a19c for steamed; 19a19¼c for kettle rendered; also 850 tierces steam seller, February and March, at 19¼c. Butter is steady at 30a40c for Ohio and 40a50c for State. Cheese is firm at 12a30c. Freights to Liverpool are a shade firmer and engagements are reported of 22,000 bush wheat at 7c per sail; 7½c per steam.

Latest—Flour market closed firm for good common to extra, and dull and heavy for all other kinds. Wheat dull and nominally 1a2c lower, with a good export demand for spring, but was materially checked by the firmness of ocean freights. Rye dull and nominal at $1,50a1,55 for the whole range. Oats dull and heavy at 75½c in store; 78c afloat for western. The corn market is dull at 98a$1 for new, and $1,07a 1,10 for old mixed western. Pork market quiet and very firm, with buyers of mess at $29 for February and March, with no sellers under $29,50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats very firm. Bacon advancing; short ribbed 16¼c; long cut hams 16¼c. Lard firm at 18¾a19c for fair to prime steam. Eggs dull at 36a38c.

Dry Goods—The Dry Goods trade remains inactive and but little animation is anticipated before the ides of the month at least. In the mean time prices of all staple Cotton goods hold their own firmly; Atlantic heavy Brown Sheetings are quoted at 16c; do. L fine, 13½c; do. V heavy Shirtings, 13½c; Stark A Sheetings, 15½; Ozark do. 15c; do. A Brown Drilling, 16c; Stark H do, 14½c; Stark bags, 2 bushels, 40c net; do. 2½ bushels, do. 47½c; do 3 bushels do. 55c; Langdon fine Brown Shirtings, 34 inch. 14c; do. 48 inch. Brown Sheetings, 18½c; Amoskeag A Cotton Flannel, 25c; do A A, 31c; do. B, 23c; do. B B, 22c; do. A, 27c; do. A A do. 33; Do. B. 25c; do. B B do. 33c; do. A C A Ticks, 34c; do. Pearl River, 31c; Amoskeag A, 21c; Massachusetts A, 26c; do. B Ticks, 22c; do. C do. 21c; Amoskeag Denams, 30c; Pearl River, 29; Mauchers, 20c; Amoskeag Colored Cambrics, 10c; do. A Bleached Sheetings, 46 inch. 19½c; do. Bleached, 93 inch. 47½c; do. Bleached, 34 inch, Shirtings, 12c, 28 inch, Corset Jeans, 13¼c

CHICAGO, January 6.—Eastern Exchange 10 per cent. premium. Flour in better demand and steady; sales of spring extras at $5,25a6,75. Wheat less active and easier, and 2a2½c lower; sales No. 1 at $1,23a1,24, and No. 2 at $1.15¼a1,17¾, closing quiet at $1,15¾; sales since change at $1,15½. Corn quiet and 1a2c lower; sales No. 1 at 65c, No. 2 59c, No. 2 kiln dried 57c, new 55½a 56c, no grade 51¼a52c, closing dull at 55½c for No. 1. and 51½c for no grade. Oats quiet and ¼a¾c lower; sales at 47½a48c, closing steady and quiet at 47¼a47¾c. Rye dull; sales No. 1 at $1,18, closing with sellers, but no buyers, at $1,18. Barley dull and weak; sales No. 2 at $1,62a1,65, closing lower at $1,62. Highwines are held firmly at 93c, but no buyers at over 92½c. Mess Pork firmer and more active, and 50a 75c higher; sales at $28,75a29,00, sellers for February and March, and $29 cash, closing at $27. Lard firmer, active and ¼a½c higher; sales at 18a18½c cash, and 18¼a19c for future delivery. Bacon; Cumberland cut, 13c; rough sides, 13½c; shoulders, 11¼c, and short ribs, 14c; sweet pickled hams, 15a15¼c. Dressed Hogs less active, but firmer, and 25c higher, ranging from $11.75 to 12,25, closing at $12a12,25, dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts for past 24 hours—12,258 bbls flour, 34,680 bus wheat, 33,815 bus corn, 20,312 bus oats, 2,672 bus rye, 2,530 bus barley, 17,227 hogs. Shipments—12,165 bbls flour, 10,577 bus wheat, 43,328 bus corn, 10,131 bus oats, 5,882 bus rye, 5,362 bus barley, 5,193 hogs.

Live Hogs active and 15a20c higher; sales at $9,25a9,68 for fair to medium, and $9,75a 10,75 for good to choice. Beef Cattle active and higher; sales at $4,50a5,85 for butchers' stock; $6a7 for fair to good, and $7,75a8,50 for extra.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—Tobacco dull and unchanged. Cotton scarce and in demand; sales of choice middlings at 25a26c. Hemp; sales of dressed at $2.30. Flour firm, superfine ranges at $5,50a8,50, extra $6,62½a 7,25, double extra $7,50, treble extra $9,25a 9,50. Wheat dull for strictly prime; sales of choice at $1,75a1,90, spring firm at $1,40 for choice. Corn unchanged at 64a67c for mixed and yellow, 65a70c for choice white. Oats in better demand at 55a59c for choice. Rye higher at $1,25a1,29. Barley; nothing doing. Whisky steady at 97½c. Pork higher at $29. Bulk Meats buoyant and and advancing, loose shoulders at 11c, hams 14c, clear rib sides 14½c. Packed Shoulders sold at 13¾a15½c, clear sides 15¾a16c. Shoulders for next week's delivery sold at 14c, clear sides 16c. Cured Hams at 17¼a18c. Lard stiff at 17c for tierce. The receipts for the past twenty-fours amounted to 1,500 barrels of flour, 3,700 bushels of wheat, 2,200 bushels of corn, 600 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of rye and 4,173 head of hogs.

ST. LOUIS, January 6.—*Cattle Market*—Cattle unchanged; little doing, and prices range from 3½a6½c for fair to choice. Hogs active at 9¼a10½c.

MILWAUKEE, January 6—Flour dull and prices unchanged. Wheat lower at $1,24 for No. 1, $1,16¾ for No. 2. Oats quiet at 47c for No. 2. Corn higher at 54c for new. Rye scarce and firm at $1,42 for No. 2. Barley scarce at $1,60 for No. 2. Provisions advancing, Mess Beef $13,50a14 for city. Mess Pork at $28. Sugar Cured Hams at 15¼c. Dressed Hogs firm and higher at $7,75a12. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours have amounted to 4,000 barrels of flour, 4,400 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of oats, 4,000 bushels of corn. 1,000 bushels of rye, 300 bushels of barley, 2,000 dressed hogs. Shipments for the same time were 300 barrels of flour, 3,000 bushels of wheat, 100 tierces of pork, 100 do. lard.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—Flour steady; sales 425 bbls city ground spring at $7a7,50. Wheat dull; sales 500 bu white Michigan at $2,10; 425 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1,60; 700 bu western spring at $1,45 on the track. Corn firm; sales 600 bu old at 98c in store; 3 cars new 80c on the track to arrive; 2,450 bu new at 81c in store. Oats nominal at 65c for western in store. Rye held at $1,40 for western. Barley has rather a firmer feeling in the market; sales 1,500 bu Canada at at $1,95 in store. Pork firm at $24. Lard firm at 18¼c. Highwines lower; sales 200 bbls at 93c, and 50 bbls at 94c, closing firm at the outside price. Hogs $12,25a13.

CLEVELAND, January 6.—Flour in good demand for city made brands, but gener all the market is quiet. City made—11,50 for treble extra white; 9,75a10 for double extra amber; 8,50a8,75 for double extra red winter; 8a8,25 for double extra spring. Country made—8a8,75 for double extra red and amber; 7a8 for double extra spring; 10a10,50 for double extra white. Wheat No. 1 red winter held at 1,82a1,86; sale of 1 car of No. 2 at 1,68. Corn, sale of 3 cars at 73½, Oats, sale of 5 cars at 63. Rye firm and in better request; No. 1 held at 1,30a 1,35. Petroleum firm, but unchanged; refined in car lots held at 27½a28; trade lots held at 29a30.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—Sales 116 hhds tobacco; new lugs to medium cutting leaf at $4,50a15,50. Cotton 26c. Superfine flour $5,50. Wheat $1,80a1,90. Corn 60a65c. Oats 60c. Rye $1,45. Mess pork $29. Lard 18¼ a18½c. Bulk shoulders 12¼c; clear rib sides 15¼a15½c; clear sides 16a16¼c packed. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Whisky—raw free $1. Sugar—New Orleans 13a13¼c for prime. Molasses 70c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6.—Trade remarkably dull. Flour inactive; Ohio extra family, $9a10,50; Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin do., $7,50a8,00. Wheat dull and drooping, but unchanged. Corn scarce and advanced; sales 3,000 bus new yellow at 95c a $1; mixed western, 93c. Oats, 73a76c. Petroleum; crude nominal at 23c; refined feverish and unsettled. Provisions firm. Whisky steady at $1,02a1,05.

TOLEDO, January 6.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan $1,81. Corn—old, 3c lower; new a shade better; sales old No. 1 at 85c, new at 65a 65¼c, new rejected 60¼. Oats dull. Rye a shade better; No. 2 $1,22. Cloverseed better, sales at $8,35a8,45. Dressed hogs ¼ better, at 11½a11¾.

MEMPHIS, January 6.—Cotton quiet and firm and nominal, at 26½c; receipts, 1,092 bales; exports, 2,657 bales. Flour steady; superfine $7a7,25. Oorn 65c. Oats 62c. Hay $23. Bran $24. Corn meal $3,75. Pork $29. Lard 19a19½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 11¾c, clear sides 16c. Dressed hogs 12a12½c, and scarce.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 6.—8 cars iron ore, Shoenberger & Blair; 2 do do, Hutchison, Glass & Co; 5 do do, McKnight, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 car petrified fluid, J J Palmer & Co; 1 car tile and brick, Bissell & Co; 50 bbls oil, J Spear; 2 cars rye, J S Finch; 5 bdls paper, J McMillian; 4 bbls produce, 1 hf bbl butter, 1 bx poultry, H Riddle; 13 bbls potash, 10 kgs butter, 1 car potatoes, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 10 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 98 sacks wheat, 16 do barley, Scott & Gisal; 11 sks rye, McHenry & Hood; 75 empty oil bbls, B D Moore; 3 boxes butter, Vangorder & Shepard; 13 coils rope, 3 bdls, 2 sks old rope, Godfrey & Clark; 40 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 2 tubs butter, Morrison & Davison; 5 bdls paper, Bakewell & Marthens; 13 crocks apple butter, 1 crock sausage, 4 kgs corn, 1 tub butter, 1 box do, 38 sks oats, 4 bbls dry apples, Brown & Williams; 10 bdls brooms, Thomas & Bro; 31 bbls apples, 2 do beans, 1 do eggs, 1 half bbl butter, Head & Metzgar; 2 bbls beans, 1 do butter, 8 sks apples, 1 bbl dry peaches, W H Graff & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 6.—4 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 6 sks rags, Markle & Co; 3 bbls walnuts, Woodworth & Davison; 25 bbls oil, B L Fahnestock & Co; 1 car rye, Dillinger & Stevenson; 3 bbls onions, 8 do apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 12 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 2 pkgs butter, W H Graff & Co; 7 sks rags, McCullough, Smith & Co; 18 sks buckwheat flour, H Riddle: 19 bxs cheese, Graff & Reiter; 9 bbls rpples, 8 kgs lard, H Rea Jr; 29 bxs cheese, R Robison & Co; 4 bxs soap, J S Dilworth & Co; 2 pkgs liquor, Schmidt & Friday; 44 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 18 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 10 do do, Jas Wood, Son & Co; 2 do do, Loomis & Collard; 100 bbls flour, owner, 15 bbls oil, Jas H Parker; 100 bbls flour, Blair & Co; 1 car wheat, Scott & Gisal; 200 bbls flour, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 67 bbls hams J P Hanna & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, January 6.—280 bbls oil, Fisher & Bro; 240 do do, D M Edgerton; 1 car metal, Totten & Co; 2 hogs, W Gittman; 25 sks corn, Adams & Austin; 26 do do, J & A Deitz; 2 cars metal, McKnight, Porter & Co; 4 cars limestone, Shoenberger & Blair; 78 bgs oats, 45 do rye, James Graham; 40 sks buckwheat flour, T C Jenkins; 5 cars railroad, Pittsburgh & Connellsville Co; 26 bags oats, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 33 sks rye, 35 do oats, Scott & Gisal; 5 kegs lard, 1 crock butter, Head & Metzgar; 6 bags rye, 139 do oats, Blaney & Moore; 1 car coal, Buffum, Kehew & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, January 6.—1 car middlings, F Owens; 1 car oats, 1 car corn, George Stewart; 20 bags buckwheat flour, Jos Craig; 20 bags oats, G Dellenbugh; 1 car metal, Rogers & Burchfield; 1 car lumber, B G Morrison.

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NEW SMYRNA FIGS—A choice article in drums and boxes; also, prime Prunellos in small boxes, or for sale by the pound by JOHN A. RENSHAW. de15 cornor Liberty and Hand streets.

RIVER NEWS.

Both rivers were about at a stand last evening with twelve and a half feet in the Monongahela, and thirteen and a half feet in the Allegheny. There was considerable floating ice in the latter stream last evening, from which it is evident, that it has given way above.

No arrivals or departures to report aside from the regular Monongahela river packets.

The Grey Eagle had not arrived up to half past three p. m., having been delayed by a heavy pressure of business, and a big river. She was momentarily expected, however.

Business is moderately active at the landing, though there is plenty of room for improvement.

The Camelia left Nashville for Pittsburgh on Monday.

The R. R. Hudson has turned her Cincinnati and Louisville trip over to the G. A. Thompson, which boat is announced to leave on Friday without fail Capt. U. B. Piersel, in command,

Captain Evans has deferred the departure of the Leonidas for New Orleans until Saturday. He was obliged to do this in order to accommodate shippers who could not have their goods ready for shipment before that time.

The Lorena, Captain Sam. Shuman, will be the first boat out for St. Louis, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Bellevernon and Armadillo, from New Orleans, and Glasgow, from St. Louis, were expected to arrive at Cincinnati on Monday night.

—Captain David Whitten has command of the Cincinnati and Louisville packet St. Charles.

—The cargo of the Westmoreland was valued at $250,000, and it was insured in Cincinnati offices.

—It is stated that the cabin of the New State has been swept away, and the Ingomar has drifted about one mile from where she went down.

—The Liberty, with five barges containing iron ore, passed Cincinnati on Monday for Pittsburgh. One of her barges contained five hundred barrels flour for Parkersburg.

—The famous Great Republic was to have left St. Louis the other day for Mound City, where Captain Donaldson will have her placed in the most complete order preparatory to the opening of spring business.

—The gorge ice from the Licking river, which passed Madison on Thursday night, cut the wreck of the McCullough clean down, and fears are entertained that, after all the labor expended on her, she will have to be abandoned.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*: Some time ago it was announced that the United States Mail Line would, on or before the first of January, adopt the restaurant plan of feeding passengers. The recent accident has distracted the attention of the Company from the subject, and the arrangement will not go into effect until after the Louisville & Cincinnati Railroad begins to run passenger trains, which will be about the middle of February.

—The Natchez *Courier*, of Monday, has the following: Much excitement was created when it was known that General Dudley, with some officers of his command, were on board the steamer R. E. Lee, with a squad of soldiers stationed about the pilot-house, engines and head line, presenting the appearance at least of a military seizure of a steamer carrying the United States mails. It seems that F. J. Meade, Collector of the port, had demanded of Captain Cannon the surrender of the steamer's papers, and it is presumed the military power was present to back him. Why the demand was made was not explained. Captain Cannon of course refused compliance, as a surrender of his papers would have vitiated insurance on boat and cargo.

—The following well-known steamboat officers have died in Cincinnati and vicinity during 1868: Jan. 4, Capts. Geo. W. Norton, of Ironton, and R. M. Biggs, of Ashland, Ky., killed by explosion of the steamer Harry Dean; Jan. 13, died, Capt. James Carrel; Feb. 16, Capt. Robt. Hamilton, of the Pine Grove; May 10, Engineer Jas. Whitaker; May 11, Capt. Edmund Hoel; June 9, Mate Geo. Johnson; Aug. 4 Capt. John S. Dales; Aug. 10, Ed. M. Hiner died on steamer Northwest; Aug. 11, Capt. Geo. D. Hoople; Aug. 11, Capt. Wm. B. Dodson; August 25, Captain Salem Envart; and pilot Michael Cavenaugh; October 1, Wm. A. Gregg; Oct. 15, Col. Alonzo Bennet; Nov. 19, Capt. Alex. R. Irvin; Dec. 4, Steward John Fennell, and Barkeeper Jas. Fennell, lost on the ill-fated United States; Dec. —, Capt. A. Williams died near Baton Rouge, on steamer enroute for St. Louis, Dec. 20, Engineer Isaiah Williams.

Rivers and Weather.

LOUISVILLE, January 6.—River rising, with thirteen feet two inches of water in the canal by mark. Weather clear and spring like.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer

R. R. HUDSON.....C. T. RUSSELL, Commander.

Will leave on THURSDAY, January 17th, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, or CHARLES BARNES, Agents. jan6

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer

G. A. THOMPSON.....U. S. PIERSOL, Commander.

Will leave on SATURDAY, January 9, at 4. P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or CHARLES BARNES, Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine passenger steamer

MESSENGER.....JESSE DEAN, Commander.

Will leave on SATURDAY, January 9th.

For freight or passage apply on board. jan6

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—The steamer

LORENA.....Capt. S. SHUMAN.

Will leave for the above ports THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply on board or to BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, jan4 Agents.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer

LEONIDAS.....Capt. ED. EVANS.

Will leave for the above and all intermediate ports THIS DAY, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to GHRIEST & HASLETT, or BLACK & COLLINGWOOD.

Through receipts given on the above boat to Selma, Eufaula, Benton, Montgomery, Ala., and all other points on the Alabama river and Texas ports at the lowest rates by Ja4 GHRIEST & HASLETT.

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING,

Marietta and Parkersburg Line.

Leave Company's Wharf Boat, foot of Wood street,

DAILY, AT 12 M.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,

BAYARD.....A. S. SHEPHERD, Master.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS,

GREY EAGLE.....O. L. BRENNAN, Master.

Freight will be received at all hours by se14 JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

STONE.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works,

Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FRED'K ATWATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c. Orders promptly executed. Prices reasonable.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Lessee.....WM. HENDERSON.
Manager.....M. W. CANNING.

Crowded houses nightly greet the popular artists,

MR. AND MISS COULDOCK.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 7th, will be presented that most beautiful picture of domestic love,

THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

Caleb Plummer.....Mr. Couldock.
Lot.....Miss Couldock.

To conclude with the farce of the

SWISS SWAINS.

Friday Evening, Benefit of Mr. and Miss Couldock. Couldock Matinee on Saturday.
In preparation, DORA.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Lessee.....H. W. WILLIAMS.
Stage Manager.....GEO. R. EDESON.

Monday Evening benefit of H. W. WILLIAMS.
Tuesday evening last night of the Variety Troupe.
Wednesday, first night of the renowned

GREGORY COMBINATION.

Gymnasts, Acrobats, Learned Quadrupeds, The Three Flying Men in the Air, &c., &c.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

ORPHANS' FAIR.

BASEMENT OF CATHEDRAL.

ADMISSION.....25 cents.

The splendid newly organized Cathedral Brass Band will enliven the Fair every evening. de22

PROF. CARPENTER'S

FASHIONABLE DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 75 THIRD STREET, is now open for the reception of pupils. Class days and hours—For Ladies, Masters and Misses. Wednesday and Saturday, at 2½ o'clock P. M. For Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 8 o'clock. Private lessons given. Circulars can be had at the Music Stores and at the Academy. Classes out of the city, if convenient, attended to.

Hall to let to Select Parties se4:y75

LEGAL.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF Allegheny County, State of Pennsylvania. Partition in Equity, No. 109, January Term, 1869

Ann Holdship and Agnes Holdship verses Jane Campbell, Henry Campbell, Edward Campbell, Samuel S. Shields and Harriet Shields his wife, James C. Pearson and Wm. Wilson and Emily Wilson his wife, heirs of Jane Campbell, dec'd; George Knox, Wm. B. Knox, E. C. Dewey and Sarah DeWey his wife, Jane Knox, Martha Knox, Mrs. Ann M. Davidson and Jane K. McAllister, heirs of Hugh Knox, deceased: James Knox, George Knox and Smith Knox, heirs of William Knox, dec'd; James Knox, Samuel B. Knox, George Knox, Ann Armstrong, John M. Kirk, James Kirk, William F. Kirk, John Marshall and Nancy his wife, Daniel Keser and Sarah D. his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnett, Philip Deltrich and Mary his wife, George F. Kirk, Aaron Brooks and Ann B. his wife, and William M. Doty and the issue of his wife Jane Doty, dec'd; Mercy Lowe and George Crownover, John Hodge and Hannah his wife, James Crownover, Robert Crownover, Lucretia Peasely, Almirin Skenkle and Almira his wife, Mary Mann, John K. Bennett, Josephine S. Bennett, Isaac J. Bennett, George M. Bennett, Isaac Jenkinson, Rebecca D. Frazee and Rebecca his wife, Thomas Minshall, George K. Minshall, Robt. P. Minshall and Byram L. Minshall, heirs of Geo. Knox, dec'd. Heirs at law of Agnes Knox, dec'd, late of the city of Pittsburgh.

Bill filed by plaintiffs for the partition or sale of the real estate of Agnes Knox, dec'd, late of the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died in 1854. The real estate consist of two lots on Fifth street, (now Fifth avenue) in the city of Pittsburgh, one fronting on Fifth avenue about one hundred feet and on Market street about thirty feet, and the other fronting on Fifth avenue about twenty-two feet and running back along Market alley about thirty feet; on which are erected one brick and three frame buildings. The heirs of William Knox, dec'd, who was a brother of Agnes Knox, and have the one-fifth interest in said property, are unknown. One of his sons, James, when last heard from, lived near Cincinnati, Ohio.

The defendants above named are notified and required to cause an appearance to be entered for them in said Court and to answer said bill, on or before the 4th Monday of January, 1869, or in default thereof the bill will be taken pro confesso, and a decree made against them in their absence.

By order of Court, this the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869. {L.S.} JACOB H. WALTER, Prothonotary.

WHITE & SLAGLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff. ja6:c72

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County will be exposed at PUBLIC SALE on the premises, in the city of Pittsburgh, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27th 1869,

At 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate, late the property of ROBERT LAFFERTY, dec'd, all that

HOUSE AND

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY, BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO., Proprietors.

F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICE:
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

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By the week (from carrier.)		Three mos	75	10 " "	1.15
				—and one to Agent.	

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1869.

WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Ephemeris, The Allegheny Public Schools, Brief Telegrams. Third and Sixth pages: Financial, Commercial, Markets, Imports, and River News. Seventh page: Gov. Geary's Message.*

GOLD closed yesterday in New York at 135@135¼.

STATE TREASURER.

R. W. MACKEY, Esq., the Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of this city, has been agreed upon by the Republican members of the Legislature, for the post of State Treasurer. He is a young man, and has evinced much more than an ordinary degree of financial abilities in the management of the institution with which he is connected. He brings to the performance of his new duties all the needful qualifications, and will doubtless give satisfaction to the people of the Commonwealth, whose agent he will become.

THE MESSAGE.

We place before our readers this morning the Annual Message of the Governor of this Commonwealth. He presents a flattering, yet we believe it to be an entirely faithful, picture of the situation with which the year 1868 closed upon the great State of which he is the honored Executive head. Our people enter upon the last year of the decade, a period of peace and of prosperity, with resources which promise a still greater material thrift from their development, with the public burthens not only diminished but still diminishing, with a population rapidly increasing, and in every respect with a yet clearer illustration of the proud title which her citizens claim, and which the sister communities concede, for the Keystone State of the Federal Union.

We do not design to recapitulate the topics which the Governor has discussed at length and with exhaustive care. But we cannot forbear reference to his exhibit of the financial condition of the Commonwealth. The figures are clearly given and speak for themselves. They conclusively show a very large reduction in the weight of the public obligations, and that for this our people are indebted to the faithful administration of the Republican officials. His recommendation of retrenchment in every branch of the public service is addressed to a Legislature which will share in the same spirit, and which will practically illustrate this cardinal tenet in the Republican creed. His further suggestions touching the system of public education, the need for a more perfect protection for the right of suffrage, the practical improvement of the militia system, and in reference to the propriety of so amending the Executive prerogative as to empower the commutation of the death-penalty, for convicted criminals, into a greater or less term of imprisonment, in proper cases—these and other recommendations from the Governor are addressed to the law-making power, with pertinent and cogent reasons for their adoption.

We repeat that this document is an exhaustive and clear statement of the public affairs, and we are confident that it will be received with sincere satisfaction by all the people of Pennsylvania.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

When the late Presidential canvass closed the Republicans of Allegheny county not only had large claims upon their brethren throughout the Commonwealth, but a disposition generally prevailed both to admit those claims and to give them substantial recognition. The United States Senatorship, soon to become vacant by the expiration of the term of Mr. BUCKALEW, would clearly have been conceded to this county, if our people had cordially united upon one candidate. Instead of harmony, there was division. Instead of one candidate, two were brought forward, in the persons of Hon. THOMAS M. MARSHALL and Gen. JAMES K. MOORHEAD; and their respective pretensions were pressed, first with a zeal, and then with a bitterness, which made both unavailable. We foresaw this result from the beginning, and did what we could to allay the rivalry, but without effect.

In justice it must be admitted that Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. MOORHEAD alike possessed qualities and had rendered services which drew to them the ardent support of particular sections of our Republican population. For the long period of a quarter of a century, as a Whig and a Republican, Mr. MARSHALL liberally devoted his time and abilities to the advancement of the political organizations with which it was his fortune to be connected. His fiery oratory had constituted the special charm of hundreds of mass convocations. Always in the advance, and undaunted, he was a recognized power among the masses. From thence came his support, unsolicited and hearty, for the Senatorship. Mr. MOORHEAD served many years in Congress, and won the reputation of an intelligent, watchful and reliable representative. The manufacturing class, to whom he had been specially helpful, earnestly desired his promotion to a higher sphere of usefulness. We should do wrong were we to represent that this distinction as to the men who rallied to the support of these gentlemen is absolute and exclusive. But whoever went over, even superficially, the long array of names appended to the respective requisitions upon these gentlemen, and which were recently published in these columns, will bear witness that it is, on the whole, strictly correct.

The masses did not understand why they should yield their preferences to the few who held eminent social and business positions, while the men of wealth, conscious that their names were good on 'Change, did not perceive why they should be less potential in determining the pulsations of public opinion. The delegations from the county in the two branches of the Legislature, wrought upon, consciously or unconsciously, by these conflicting elements, reflected their diversities of aim, and could not be brought to an agreement.

Under such circumstances, it cannot be thought strange that combinations, on extended and influential scales, were found impossible in favor of either of these gentlemen; nor that the crystalization of opinion was ultimately disclosed in favor of Mr. JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon county.

This gentleman, though mainly devoted to the pursuit of his profession as a lawyer, has been steadily rising in popular estimation for a considerable series of years. In the forty-fifth year of his age, in the maturity of his powers, with a personal reputation untarnished, and with conspicuous aptitude and capacity for the conduct of affairs, there has been a spontaneous turning to him as peculiarly fitted by nature and training for service in the national Senate.

Of Scotch-Irish extraction, on both sides, his father was born in Adams county, from whence he removed to Huntingdon county, where he became prominent, and served for a period in Congress. JOHN was born in Huntingdon county, receiving such education as the common schools supplied, with the addition of some instruction in the classics, obtained from the clergymen of his native village. He studied law at Chambersburg, under Judge THOMPSON, and upon being admitted to the bar settled in Huntingdon, where he has since continued to reside. Following the traditions of the stock from which he sprang, he is a Presbyterian, holding the office, which he honors, of Ruling Elder.

He has held but two political offices, that of Revenue Commissioner and member of the Legislature.

He commenced life a Democrat, but of the anti-slavery tendencies. In 1852, in the Democratic State Convention, he led the assault upon Mr. BUCHANAN, writing the address against that gentleman which created a wide and profound impression at the time. He afterwards resisted the Kansas infamy. In 1860, he was a supporter of Mr. DOUGLAS, for the Presidency. In 1861, at the solicitation of committees of both parties, he was a candidate for the Legislature on the basis of unwavering support of the Government in its efforts to put down the Rebellion. In 1862, the Democrats nominated him for State Senator; but he refused to accept, and distinctly on the ground that there should be no other divisions than traitors and loyalists while the war lasted. He has ever since co-operated with the Republicans. Two years ago he was President of the Republican State Convention that assembled at Williamsport, and his vigorous address on taking the chair elicited great enthusiasm.

As a Democrat and Republican he has constantly advocated the Protection of Home Industry as a National Policy of beneficent tendency to all important business interests.

It is not claimed that Mr. SCOTT has had practical experience in statesmanship. As already stated, he has been little in public life. Nor yet is it assumed that he has actually demonstrated capabilities and endowments entitling him to take rank among men of the highest order of intellect. But he is a man of much more than ordinary powers—a good deal beyond the common run of men put into public life in this Commonwealth. He has, moreover, capabilities which, applied as he will apply them in the sphere that now opens before him, may soon place him among the foremost men of the Senate.

In selecting Mr. SCOTT the Republican members of the Legislature have done decidedly well. He is honest, even beyond suspicion, has intellectual powers of a superior range and quality, and instead of aiding in the distractions of faction by which the State has been disgraced, will do much to restore political affairs to a sounder basis.

THE CONGRESS OF PARIS.

A conference of the European powers will commence its session at Paris on Saturday next. Called weeks since, at the instance of Russia, and for the purpose of averting an imminent danger that the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece would involve the peace of the whole Continent, the ostensible *causes held* between the two nations directly concerned, have disappeared. The final surrender of the Cretan rebels and the authority of the Sultan leaves the Greeks without any further pretext for that active sympathy with the Insurgents, which was a violation of international rights and brought the two nations to the brink of actual war. That danger seems now to have gone bye.

Why, then, any necessity for the conference, which was apparently proposed only to avert it? There can be no war between the minor powers, unless Greece should persist in acts of flagrantly bad neighborhood, and that, too, without the cloak which covered the unfriendly intervention of her people in Crete, with the sympathies of a common nationality in origin and in religious faith. Of this there is also no present danger. The Greeks are now left without even the shadow of any justification for prolonging the difficulty, and it would therefore seem that the necessity for the proposed conference has disappeared.

But, as we remarked the other day, the real difficulty rests deeper. The Cretan question was but its outcrop upon the surface of affairs. The true question for the Conference to consider is the choice of two alternatives, viz: Shall the Sultan be permitted to expel all Greek subjects from his territories, and to retain his European possessions, the Greek islands and the Danubian provinces, under such local administration of his authority as his own judgment prescribes, or shall European Turkey be entirely blotted from the map of the Continent by the absorption of all those territories under the government of a Christian power? This is the real question before the Conference of Paris, and it might be settled without difficulty if the Powers were agreed upon the imperative need of recasting the present condition of things.

But the affair does not stand in that way. England, France and Prussia are decidedly averse for obvious reasons, to that reconstruction of the European map, for they have nothing to gain, except in the present interests of peace, by an adjustment which would finally terminate all controversies in the aggrandizement of Russia and Austria. To these latter powers and to Greece the European possessions of the Sultan would inevitably fall, in the event of the expulsion of the Turks. Greece, nominally an independent Kingdom, is Russian in religious and political sympathies, and, instead of a barrier, is practically but the cover for the Russian advance to the South and South-East. The Greek flag flying throughout the Levant would signify the practical annexation of the main-land and all the Islands of the Archipelago to the Russian dominion. Europe can never consent to this nor the surrender of the Bosphorus to the Czar, that the Black Sea shall become a Russian lake, its waters and the two continents which they wash forever closed to every other flag.

European Conferences and Congresses have a traditional reputation as impotent failures, and the new Congress of Paris bids fair to maintain the same character. There is no likelihood of their making any choice among the alternatives before them. They will aim to bridge over the present difficulty by some specious compromise. In the interests of Christian civilization, they will do nothing to confirm the permanent hold of the Sultan upon his Christian subjects, nor, on the other hand, will Russian ambition be gratified by the acquisition of territory for which she has plotted and fought since Peter the Great first made her an European power. These diplomatists will exhaust all their fertility on expedients, not in finally disposing of the one great question before them, but in how not to do it. The peace of the Continent may depend upon their success not in securing the conditions of a lasting tranquility, but in putting off the inevitable solution for another day. Neither Russia nor Austria find themselves prepared for a great war. France has no object to gain by hostilities, unless it might be as the safety-valve for a people just now deeply moved by domestic excitement. Prussia will not fire a gun without good cause, and the policy of England is essentially pacific. Thus the Conference may result in adjourning for a year or two longer the expulsion, sooner or later inevitable, of the Crescent from European soil. In whatever shape, or at whatever moment, that question may be disposed of, neither Greece nor Turkey will be consulted in the solution.

WE HAVE a brief telegraphic announcement that our new Minister to Paraguay, General MCMAHON, has obtained ample satisfaction for the outrages alleged to have been committed upon Americans by the authorities of that country. Our former Minister, and General MCMAHON'S predecessor, Mr. WASHBURN, landed at New York some ten days since. He found his countrymen intensely interested by the reports of these outrages- reports which had been made on his own authority, and which had anticipated his return home. These reports had not been received in a light altogether kind or complimentary to his own official character, which was as bitterly assailed by some journals as warmly defended in others. Every body has been anxious to hear from the ex-diplomatist himself in relation to the affair, but, as far as heard from, he has preserved an eloquent silence. Perhaps we should restrain our impatience to know the precise facts, and admire the chivalric spirit which seems to seal Mr. WASHBURN'S lips until his old enemy, LOPEZ, can also be heard. Perhaps he will unseal then.

IN HIS Annual Message the Governor of New York declares that the Sinking Fund will extinguish the State debt in nine years.

THE terrible story of the sufferings of the survivors of the lost Hibernia is told more in detail by the second officer of that ship, who, with three others, alone survived out of a boat's load. The boat in which they left the ship was a life boat, twenty-two feet long, and was crowded with passengers, for whose sustenance there were on board two barrels of biscuits, three casks of water and several tins of preserved meat. The passengers were closely packed and forced to keep one position for fear of capsizing, while constant bailing was necessary to keep the boat afloat. After two days, deprivation and anxiety caused derangement in some of the passengers, and two men jumped overboard. Others became delirious as cramps set in, and the mate began to give out, so that the more violent had to be pinioned to prevent their throwing themselves into the water and others quieted by other means. Everything was done to keep up the spirits of the passengers. The crew sang and the quartermaster spun yarns, but as the rations of water became reduced to the smallest quantity, some drank from the sea and became delirious, and many died. The bodies were thrown overboard. Two children and an infant of six months were on board. These died, with the mother, who had fed the little one on soaked biscuit after her milk had given out for want of food. But after more than a week of of this suffering the boat was capsized and only three succeeded in gaining a place on its keel. One poor fellow came up under the boat and was heard for half an hour, living on the air confined in that space, when he sank, At last the survivors succeeded in righting the boat and after several days more, without provision or water, and with apologies only for sail and oars, worked their way to land, so worn out by privation as to be unable to move when once on shore.

THE PRISONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Inspector of Prisons and Almshouses of this Commonwealth, Mr. MALLON H. DICKINSON, has made his Annual Report to Governor GEARY, from which we extract the following:

To his Excellency, John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: Under the appointment I had the honer to receive at your hands, I have continued during the present year to visit the prisons and almshouses of the Commonwealth. It is gratifying to be able to say that in some localities efforts are being made, by the erection of new buildings with modern improvements and appliances, to better the condition and add to the comforts of those who may be driven, through poverty and affliction, to ask for public maintenance.

The light that has dawned upon these counties I regret to say has not yet penetrated the darkness which has so long shrouded others; the citizens whereof appear not to understand that it is their duty as Christians to provide for the poor and friendless.

The means adopted for the care of these unfortunates in some of the counties of the State would do no credit to an uncivilized or savage people. No house or home is provided by the country where their wants can be supplied; no well-appointed hospital, where disease can be properly treated; but all who are unable to take care of themselves are entrusted to the tender mercies of the *speculator* who bids the *lowest* for the privilege of *boarding* them.

I do not charge that all who are thus "sold at public outcry" to the lowest bidder are starved, neglected, or abused, but I do contend that the system is liable to great abuse, especially as these patients are scattered over the county, and cannot be under the supervision of the directors of the poor, or other officers appointed for that purpose, as they can be when provided for in the hospital or poor house of the county.

I find that the same short-sighted economy that fails to provide hospitals and almshouses for the unfortunate, prevails in the construction and management of the prisons of these counties. It is in the cells of these miserable hovels that the insane are confined. There being no other place provided for them, they are handed over to the care of the county jailor, who, from want of experience, cannot give them proper attention and the treatment they require, which adds to the sufferings caused by their disease the punishment inflicted upon the vilest criminal confined within its gloomy precincts.

The evils resulting from such a system, I know from personal observation, are great, and a remedy should be applied. I believe that nothing short of legislative enactment will ever reach them or effect reform.

I would therefore respectfully call the attention of your Excellency, and through you that of the State Legislature, to the great necessity that exists for enacting laws to remedy these evils, by compelling these counties to provide comfortable places for their insane and imbecile poor.

In some of the counties visited during the year I found that a lively interest had been awakened upon the subject of prison construction and prison discipline.

I have given your Excellency a brief account of my labors during the past year, with a short description of some of the prisons now in course of erection. In all herein alluded to I have found great improvement over those built in former years, showing that in the matter of prison construction and prison discipline we are steadily advancing.

Notwithstanding all that has been done, there remains much to do; many of the most wealthy and populous counties of the State have no fit place to hold prisoners convicted of serious offences, or where the discipline so necessary for the government of a prison, and the improvement and reform of the inmates can be maintained.

It seems necessary that additional power or authority should be conferred, in order to enable an inspector to obtain the information desired or answers to the interrogations propounded to the officers of these institutions; without it, *all* the facts necessary to be known cannot be reached.

THE city of Providence was visited on Thursday by one of the most disastrous conflagrations that ever occurred in Rhode Island. The fire originated in the mailing room of the *Evening Press* newspaper, and the flames sweeping overhead, caught in a quantity of paper attached to the ceiling, and rapidly spread into some hay and straw stored in the story above. About thirty-five compositors and printers were at work in the fourth story of the building, and the alarm being given, a scene of confusion ensued, as the men rushed to the windows to catch the fresh air, the smoke completely filling the rooms. It was impossible for them to escape by the staircase, and one by one they were lowered to the ground by outside chains belonging to the hoistway. Fortunately no one was seriously injured, although some suffered from partial suffocation. So suddenly did the fire spread, that it was impossible to save anything. All the books and papers of the editorial rooms, mailing rooms and the large job office were entirely lost, nothing being saved but a book containing the routes of the city. The printing rooms were filled with machines, including two large Hoe presses, several job presses, and a large quantity of blank paper, printing material and unfinished work, types, etc., all of which is a total loss. The walls of the building only remain standing. The proprietors of the *Press* estimate their loss at from $25,000 to $30,000, on which there is $17,000 insurance. The building is insured for $20,000, which will not cover the loss.

A THEATRICAL audience in Virginia City, Nevada, is more interesting than entertaining to professional actors. The elegant patrons of the "Opera House" have a habit of throwing paper darts upon the stage during a performance, endangering the eyes of both male and female artists. They often make "good hits," and these are rewarded with hearty applause. A young lady trying to sing a ballad is obliged to dodge one of the missiles every now and then. "We have seen boys," says a local critic, "throwing brickbats at the heads of Chinamen, and used to think it great fun to see them duck their heads about, but this fun at the "Opera House" is better, because the women have finer feelings than a Chinaman, and they doge and paw about so awkwardly, and blush and look so interestingly distressed."

THE New York evening *Post* says there is a young lady in Brooklyn who has existed for many years in a semi-cataleptic state. She is twenty-three years old, and for two and a half years has eaten no food of more substance than the juice of a few grapes, at long intervals. She is almost totally blind, and yet as she lies on a bed with her arms drawn up so that they are above her head, she executes with perfect facility, the most delicate, intricate and beautiful patterns in embroidery, selecting the materials and the colors, and arranging them without assistance. Though deprived of her natural vision, she certainly possesses such power to do needle-work that any lady skilled in the art might be proud to claim as her own. She excels in the arrangement of flower bouquets.

—The thirty-three planing mills of Chicago last year handled about two hundred and twenty million feet of lumber.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Massachusetts Legislature convened yesterday. The Senate elected Robt. E. Pittman, of New Bedford, President, and the House re-elected Harvey Jewell, Speaker.

—G. A. Pfau, the St. Louis postoffice clerk, who was arrested the other day for abstracting letters, was committed to jail in default of $5,000 to appear before the United States Grand Jury.

—What is known as the Madison County territory, about three miles above the centre of St. Louis, was sold to Mitchel, Miltenberger and Tansey, of the St. Louis Transfer Company, for $100.000.

—A minority report has been adopted in the council of the Montana Legislature to remove the Territorial Capital from Virginia City to Deer Lodge City. A resolute struggle in favor of Helena will be made in the House.

—The total number of arrests made by the police of St. Louis during the past year was 12,819—males 9,941, females 2,878. The money stolen and stray property received and restored to owners during the year amounted to $114,498.

—On Monday a woman named Williams, residing in Hampton village, Canada, in a fit of insanity drowned her two children in a barrel of water, and was discovered in the act of ending her own life by getting into the barrel head first.

—The cost of improvements paid out of the St. Louis city treasury from April, 1865, to October, 1868, was $3,489,271. The special tax paid by property owners for the Nicolson pavement, water pipes, opening streets, sewers, &c., would probably increase the sum to near ten millions.

—In the North Carolina Legislature, yesterday, the Public Treasurer submitted his report, stating that the failure to pay the interest on the State debt was caused by inability to borrow the necessary $305,000 without pledging stocks, &c., of the State as collaterals.

—Morris Reardon, a shoemaker, residing at Lagrange, Ky., was shot and killed yesterday. Benjamin Mackey, W. Looney and Daniel Smith were arrested as the parties who committed the assassination. The cause of the tragedy, so fas as ascertained, was that of jealousy.

—One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars in bonds and currency were stolen from Cambreling & Pagree, Wall st., New York, in the interval between New Year's eve and the following Saturday. The bonds and money were in two tin boxes which were taken from a safe.

—The President of the Denver and Pacific railroad and Telegraph Company denies that the company has received heretofore, or now asks for, any aid from the government. All it asks is a tranfer of lands that have been granted to the Union Pacific, eastern division, with its assent.

—Ex-Gov. Arney, New Mexico, is on his way to Washington with specimens of gold from the Marino mines, from which one hundred and eighty-six ounces were taken out in two weeks, and one hundred ounces the following week. Mr. Arney says: "Remove the Indians, and New Mexico will pay the National debt."

—Tom Allen, who is to fight Bill Davis near St. Louis, on the 12th, has taken quarters in the suburbs, and will complete his training. He is said to carry a good deal of flesh and not to be in as good condition as Davis. It is not known where the fight will take place. A large crowd is expected, and it is said Gallagher and Elliot will fight in the same ring.

—The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City yesterday. The Senate, after swearing in the new members, adjourned until to-day. In the House, Mr. McLaughlin, of Saline, was elected temporary Speaker, and Captain Calley temporary Clerk, after which the members, according to the list furnished by the Secretary of State, were sworn in, and the House adjourned. The list of the Secretary of State omitted members from eight counties, the returns from which were thrown out by the Secretary in counting the vote of the State.

AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.

Diseases of this nature are found to exist in persons of all ages. Children, and even infants, are subject to unnatural secretions of the Kidneys, and pain in voiding the urine, as well as adults. Especially is this the case with aged and infirm persons, and those whose habits are sedentary. Nor is this a matter of surprise when we take into consideration the delicate nature of the kidneys, and the important functions they have to perform. All the superfluous, unhealthy and poisonous waste of the system must pass through the kidneys, thence into the bladder, and passes off with the urine; consequently any obstruction in the kidneys, that will prevent these poisonous particles from being thrown off, will be followed by disease of the organs themselves and more or less derangement of the whole system. Among the symptoms of such derangement are the following: Deep seated pain in the small of the back, sometimes extending around the loins in the abdomen, or a dull heavy, numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh; great difficulty is experienced in voiding the urine, feverish skin, headache, nervous and general debility, &c., &c.

In the removal and cure of such diseases, no remedy has yet been discovered that equals DR. SAR-GENT'S DIURETIC OR BACHACHE PILLS. They have been used extensively for upwards of forty years, and have given perfect satisfaction in every case, and are highly recommended by all who have used them. For sale by all Druggists.

EXUBERANT HEALTH.

Is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world *need an occasional tonic*, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a *pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic* is the grand diseratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, i. e. it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, *ad nauseum*, in the hope of rivaling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (sundays excepted,) the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparations are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year.

THE GREATEST OF ALL COUGH MEDICINES.

At this time of the year, when the streets and pavements are covered with snow and slush, it is no wonder that the natural pores and conducts of the body become obstructed, and whole communities become affected with coughs and pulmonary and throat ailments. One of the very best cures for all these diseases will be found in DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which at once sets free the imprisoned matter, removes the obstruction, and allays the irritability of the nervous system in such a way as to do no injury to health, or interfere with one's usual avocations. What a blessing it must be to have so potent a remedy in the house as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP, which, for over twenty years, has gained on the affections and restored the health of thousands of our people. To get the best of what is going is a good rule in anything; but it is especially true with regard to medicine, and there is no cough medicine, that we know of, of equal potency, both as a cure and preventive than DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

Sold at the great Medicine Store, No. 140 Wood street. WILL REMOVE AFTER JANUARY 1st to 167 LIBERTY STREET, two doors below Saint Clair.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT OFFICE for LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, 140 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Office hours from 9 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

December 18, 1868.

—In the Circuit Court at Baltimore, on Tuesday, Judge Pinkney delivered his opinion in the case of Addison vs. Addison. The bill was filed for the sale of certain property, the title of which involved the question of the legality of a marriage contract between slaves. Judge Pinkney decided that emancipation gives to the slave his civil rights, and that a contract of marriage, legal and valid by consent of the master and moral assent of slave, from the moment of his freedom, although dormant during slavery, produces all the effects which result from such contract among free persons.

—Judge Drummond, of the United States District Court, at Chicago, has given an important decision respecting the Congressional whisky act of July 20th, 1867. For three days an attorney, who had devoted all his time for five months to the preparation of his argument, contended that nearly every provision of the act is unconstitutional. After an able review of the argument the Court decided that every single provision of the law accords with the Constitution, and dissolved the injunction to restrain the revenue officers from acting under its instructions.

—To prevent the recurrence of the numerous prize fights that have disgraced the vicinity of Chicago, the city authorities will endeavor to obtain the passage, at the present session of the State Legislature, of an act modeled after the Ohio law, which imprisons for one year the principals of a premeditated prize fight, with an additional proviso empowering the arrest of persons training for a fight. The measure is certain to pass.

—General Stoneman, commanding the District of Virginia, has issued an order disbanding the public guard at Richmond, a company of about one hundred State soldiers, which has been doing guard duty at the State prison and public buildings. The Commanding General is silently clearing the Courts of officers disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment. The removals are not furnished the press.

—James Murkstreak, magistrate at Deedwell, Canada, has been arrested, with his two sons, on a charge of conspiracy to defeat justice, in conniving for the escape of one Bozart, a defaulting Paymaster's clerk, of the receiving ship Vermont, who absconded with a large sum of money while the vessel was in a dock-yard at New York.

☞ *NOTICES—"To Let," "For Sale," "Lost," "Wants," "Found," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding FOUR LINES each will be inserted in these columns once for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; each additional line FIVE CENTS.*

WANTED---HELP.

WANTED—HELP—At Employment Office, No. St. Clair Street, BOYS GIRLS and MEN, for different kinds of employment. Persons wanting help of all kinds can be supplied on short notice.

WANTED---SITUATIONS.

WANTED.—A Licensed, Practical Engineer desires a situation either on land or water. Is of steady habits. Address for one week, M. D., Birmingham P. O.

WANTED—SITUATION—By one who can adapt himself to circumstances. He is a ready writer, and quick and accurate in figures. Address EARNEST, Gazette office.

WANTED---BOARDERS.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Pleasant room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two young gentlemen at 68 FOURTH STREET. Also, a few day or dinner boarders can be accommodated. Reference required.

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$50 to $200 PER MONTH—To sell a New Book pertaining to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, by GEORGE E. WARING, Esq., the distinguished Author and Agricultural Engineer of the New York Central Park, &c. Nothing like it; 200 Engravings. Sells at sight to Farmers, Mechanics and workingmen of all classes. Send for Circulars. A. L. TALCOTT & CO., 58 Market street, Pittsburgh, Penna. de7-3 WF

WANTS.

WANTED—TO RENT—Any person having a comfortable house of four or five rooms, in a desirable location in either city or suburbs, can hear of a good tenant by addressing J. R. S., GAZETTE OFFICE

WANTED—TO RENT.—TWO or THREE ROOMS OR A SMALL HOUSE, in a pleasant location, by a man and wife; no children. Good reference. Address C., GAZETTE OFFICE.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on Allegheny County Property. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth avenue.

TO LET.

FOR RENT.—HOUSE.—A large BRICK DOUBLE HOUSE, containing large Double Parlors, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen and Wash House on lower floor, and 5 bed rooms and bath room on second floor. Also finished attic, good cellar with bake-oven in it, together with large yard planted with shrubbery and fruit trees. Hot and cold water and gas through the house. The house is in good order, finely papered and painted throughout. Marble mantlepieces in parlors, library and dining room. Possession given at once. Location in Eleventh (old Seventh) ward. For terms, &c., address, D. Z., care Box W. Gazette Office.

TO LET—Two most Convenient HOUSES—One with eight rooms and the other eleven, on Eighth street near Penn, opposite Christ Church. Inquire at 277 Penn street.

TO LET.--TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with gas and fire, one on first floor, and one front up stairs. Inquire at 199 Third avenue.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE FARM, Containing 161 acres, located in Allegheny county, 24 miles from the city, fronts on West Pennsylvania Railroad, and the buildings are within ten minutes walk of Natrona and Karnes stations; 31 acres of timber, 90 acres in grass. The whole farm can be worked by machinery; good brick house of 8 rooms and splendid cellar; large frame barn and all necessary outbuildings; 300 choice grafted fruit trees of all varieties, good soil and well watered; would make a splendid dairy farm. Everything in first-class order, and needs only to be seen to be appreciated, will be sold low as the owner is determined to go South. Terms easy. Apply to, or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 FOURTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE—A Grain Business STAND, located on the line of the Pitts., C. & St. L. R. W., in the best grain district in Ohio, consisting of a two story frame warehouse, 30 by 60, convenient to Railroad, with side track running into it to accommodate the loading and shipment of Grain; lot 50 by 100 feet. This is a rare chance for a party to engage in a paying business as this stand controls the Grain trade for 50 miles around. There are other advantages connected with the stand which will be explained on application. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, No 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LEASEHOLD—Having a front of 46 feet on Washington street, just above the Grain Elevator, by 115 feet deep along Hill alley, on which is erected 3 three story brick business houses, now renting for $1,900 per year. Lease has 18 years to run. Ground rent low. Sold separate or together. Price low and terms easy. Apply to or address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, 139 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS STAND—A well known and prosperous wholesale business stand, with stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. Satisfactory reasons are given for the disposal. Apply at 77 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE—That fine two story brick warehouse, 24 by 64 feet, situated on OHIO STREET, Allegheny city, No. 95, now occupied as a Flour and Grain Warehouse. Also, that two story brick dwelling house, 20 by 64 feet, adjoining the above containing six rooms For further particulars enquire on the premises of M. STEEL & SON.

FOR SALE—An old Tavern Stand, No. 15 SMITHFIELD STREET. For particulars enquire at JOSEPH SPENCER'S, Bull's Head Tavern, Second Avenue.

FOR SALE—FARM.—200 acres of good Land, situated in Penn Tp., Westmoreland county, two miles from Irwin Station, on the Penna. R. R. Improvements, hewed log house in good repair, bank barn and other outbuildings. Terms moderate. Enquire of W. WILSON, Larimer's Station, or R. A. HOPE, Penn Station.

FOR SALE—A new house of seven rooms, gas and water, with range in kitchen, corner PRIDE and FORBES STREETS. Also a house of four rooms to-let, front on Forbes street.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A first class retail drug store in a very desirable location. Terms easy. Address box 1517, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

☞ **YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**

REGULAR TICKET. 1869.

President—JOSEPH ALBREE.
Vice President—Gen. J. B. SWEITZER.
Secretary—AUGUSTUS H. LANE.
Treasurer—D. P. CORWIN.

DIRECTORS:

W. D. McGOWAN, J. J. DONNELL,
R. S. WARING, ALBERT M. HARPER,
MALCOLM HAY.

AUDITORS:

JOS. SHALLENBARGER J. McH. REINHART,
A. J. PARSONS.

Respectful y submitted by

HENRY HOLDSHIP, W. P. HERBERT,
W. J. RADCLIFFE, JOHN G. HOLMES,
JAMES M. BELL, J. E. DICKSON,
ALGERNON S. BELL,
Nominating Committee.

ELECTION—MONDAY EVENING, January 11.
ja7:c84

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, situate on Liberty street, with good front on Ferry street and Diamond alley. Good substantial buildings. This property is well worthy of attention. For sale by
S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja7 85 Smithfield street.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

A large stock of NEW SEED in store and for sale at lowest market rates. Now is the time to buy, as the market is rising.

W. W. KNOX,
Successor to J. Knox,
ja7:c83-F 137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPLICATION TO SELL LIQUORS filed in the Clerk's office. J. N. TIDBALL, tavern, North Fayette Township. The License Board will sit for hearing the above application on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.
January 6, 1869.
JOHN G. BROWN,
ja7:c85-F Clerk.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, January 7th, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Assessment for Grading Colwell street from Dinwiddie street to Gumbert's Eastern Line, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until Monday, January 18th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
ja7:c86 City Engineer.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

We have this day admitted

LEVI DILLON AND GEO. S. GRISCOM

as members of our firm. The style of the firm will continue unchanged.

BISSELL & CO.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1869. ja7c89

LAURA OIL WORKS

FOR SALE.

THREE ACRES OF LAND, fronting 186½ feet on Pennsylvania Railroad, in Lancaster city, Pa., with Railroad Sideing, first-class Oil Refinery iron Crude Oil Tank, holding 1201 barrels. Capacity of Works, 150 barrels per week, with all necessary apparatus, fixtures, &c., in proportion. All new and in perfect order. The local demand is over 200 barrels per week. Will be sold with or without the land, at a low price.

Apply to HERR & RIFE,
Real Estate and Collection Agents,
ja7:c82?8.F Lancaster, Pa.

JANUARY, 1869.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

WILL CONTINUE THEIR

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

TWO WEEKS LONGER.

Greater Bargains than Ever Will be Offered to Close Our Special Line of Goods, at

71 and 73 Fifth Avenue, Second Floor.
ja7

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between E. HOUSTON, JOHN BIGLEY and W. H. HOUSTON, under the name and style of E. HOUSTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of November, 1868, JOHN BIGLEY retiring. All business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners. Those indebted are urged to settle their accounts on or before February 1st, 1869, as the business of the late firm must be closed by that time.

E. HOUSTON,
JOHN BIGLEY,
W. H. HOUSTON.
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 31st, 1868.

E. HOUSTON. W. H. HOUSTON.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 107 Fifth Avenue,

Respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally that they have on hand a large supply of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, of all the latest fashions, which they intend to close out at greatly REDUCED PRICES, to make room for a Spring stock. Prices on regular custom work have also been greatly reduced to suit the stringency of the times.

Call and examine the stock and inquire the prices.

E. HOUSTON & CO.,
ja5:c87 107 Fifth Avenue.

PUBLIC SALE OF *VALUABLE COAL WORKS.*

I will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20th, 1869, my COAL WORKS, situated on the B. & O. R. R., 89 miles east of Columbus, at Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, consisting of a lease of 170 Acres of Coal, having 99 years to run from June, 1866; vein 5½ to 6 feet thick, of good quality, with all necessary appurtenances for doing a No. 1 business. The sale is peremptory, and the Works will be disposed of to the highest bidder, WITHOUT RESERVE. On day of sale all passenger trains will stop at the Works to let off any parties that may wish to attend it. For further information apply to or address me at Columbus, Ohio, H. L. WILLIAMS, or CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, No. 139 Fourth street.

N. B.—If desired by the purchaser, a good portion of coal will be taken in part payment. ja6:c74

TO-LET—THE

LARGE AND SUBSTANTIAL WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 91 AND 92 WATER STREET,

Between Market and Wood streets, (fronting on Water street 45 feet and running through 160 feet to First avenue,) is now for rent. Possession to be given on the 1st of April next. This warehouse is now occupied by Spang, Chalfant & Co. Inquire of

JAMES McAULEY,

At Iron City National Bank, Fourth avenue.

SPANG & CO.

PITTSBURGH, December 21, 1868. ja6:c35

NOTICE.—All Persons Having claims against the FEDERAL OIL COMPANY are requested to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. And all persons holding certificates of stock will please have the same properly transferred on the books of the Company to enable them to draw dividend from proceeds of the property which has been sold, and of which dividend will be awarded when debts of the Company are paid or ascertained.

A. B. MILLS, Secretary.
Corner Duquesne Way and Hand street.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 5, 1869. ja6:c70

LARD OIL.—10 barrels just received for sale by
ja7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CORN.—300 sacks ear corn in store for sale by
ja7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

HEMP.—33 bales Kentucky hemp on consignment for sale by
ja7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

ONIONS.—2 barrels for sale by
ja6 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PIG LEAD—500 Pigs Soft Galena in store and for sale by
ja7 J. B. CANFIELD & SON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMERS' GOODS.

We would call the especial attention of farmers at this time to the following articles.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

Of all sizes from 8 inch to 13 inch knives, for either hand or power, made of the BEST MATERIAL, FINELY FINISHED, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and without doubt the most DURABLE CUTTER in use.

Farm Grist Mills,

SIMPLE, DURABLE AND EFFICIENT, what every farmer needs for grinding any kind of grain for feed, either fine or coarse, for making corn meal or family flour, and for

GRINDING CORN IN THE EAR.

Will grind from four to six bushels per hour fine, or crack from ten to fifteen bushels per hour.

PRINDLE'S FARM BOILERS OR STEAMER,

Found an indispensable article wherever tried, being one of the most useful articles of the kind for farm use ever introduced for

Cooking Feed for Stock,

Hog Scalding, Wool Scouring and for everything requiring boiling, having great points of advantage over all other methods only to be seen to be appreciated by every intelligent farmer.

CROSBY FANNING MILL.

A great improvement, having more points of excellence than have ever before been introduced in a framing mill. Also

Corn Shellers,

Of all the best patterns, of all capacities and prices.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

A large stock of new seed in store and for sale at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

KNOX'S AGRICULTURAL HOUSE.

W. W. KNOX,
Successor to J. KNOX.
137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
ja7:c69

WINTER GOODS

Very Cheap.

BATES & BELL

OFFER

THE BALANCE OF THEIR

WINTER STOCK

AT

LOW PRICES.
ja7

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1869.

Loans and Discounts	$1,281,272 28
United States Securities	517,000 00
Specie	26,187 87
Legal Tender and Clearing House Exchanges	188,882 91
National Bank Notes	9,700 00
Fractional Currency and Cents	6,084 25
Remittances and other cash items	5,838 25
Due from National Banks	287,445 75
Due from other Banks and Bankers	3,824 19
Taxes and Expenses	2,958 08
Real Estate	94,399 43
	$2,423,592 81
Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
National Circulation	450,000 00
State Circulation	14,500 00
Depositors	978,893 53
Due National Banks	16,909 77
Due other Banks and Bankers	5,835 46
Earnings	157,454 05
	$2,423,592 81

I certify that the above is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
J. E. BRADY, Jr., Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank.

PITTSBURGH, January, 4, 1869.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 800,000 00
M. and M. Bank State Circulation	21,805 00
M. and M. National Bank Circulation	638,244 00
Due Depositors	420,739 03
Due other Banks	50,883 10
Dividends Unpaid	2,299 50
Profits and Earnings	263,412 20
	$2,197,382 83

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 846,192 37
Banking House	33,461 10
Specie Legal Tender Notes $268,379 00	
National Currency 118,285 72—	386,516 72
Due by other Banks	131,214 64
U. S. Government Securities	800,000 00
	$2,197,382 83

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, December 31, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 75,000 00
Due Depositors	430 619 97
Continuent Fund	12 459 28
	$518,079 25

ASSETS.

Bonds, Mortgages	$426,651 25
Bills Receivable	59,096 13
Office fixtures	468 00
Cash	31,863 87
	$518,079 25

D. E McKINLEY, Treas.

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully Report that they have examined the Books and Assets of the Bank, and find the above statement to be correct.
S. H. HARTMAN,
ROBT. C. SCHMERTZ,
G. FOLLANSBEE,
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1869.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JANUARY 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,354,476 07
United States Bonds	475,000 00
State Bonds	12,812 50
Due from Banks and Bankers	245,820 58
Specie and Legal Tender Notes	247,635 86
National Currency	10,243 42
Cash Items and Remittances	7,174 97
Real Estate	37,000 00
Expense	7,022 67
	$2,397,186 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Due Individual Depositors	1,086,367 57
Due Banks and Bankers	143,542 87
Due Treasurer of U. S.	13,945 15
Circulation	360,000 00
Contingent Fund and Profits	293,330 48
	$2,397,186 07

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true abstract from the Quarterly Report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1869.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$2,041,361 46
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Circulation $940,000	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure Deposits 55,000—	995,000 00
Specie and other lawful money	209,712 00
National Currency $ 9,098 00	
Cash Items 16,182 22—	25,280 22
Due by Banks	229,508 36
Real Estate	56,500 00
Taxes and Expenses	3,466 63
	$3,560,828 67
Capital Stock	$1,700,000 00
National Circulation	800,000 00
State Circulation	32,028 00
Individual Deposits $554,330 27	
United States Deposits 10,429 02	
Due to Banks 39,467 26—	604,266 55
Earnings	424,534 12
	$3,560,828 67

I certify that the above is a true abstract of the statement made to the Comptroller of Currency.
T. H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH to the Comptroller of the Currency, on the morning of the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1869:

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$ 714,452 66
U. S. Bonds	502,000 00
Other Securitie	540 00
Real Estate and Fixtures	48,353 77
Expenses	2,150 18
Due from Banks	176,648 01
Cash Items, Checks on Banks and Revenue Stamps	19,318 91
Leg. Tender notes $268,149 69	
National Bank Notes and Fractional Currency 10,604 39—	278,754 08
	$1,682,219 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	356,750 00
Contingent Fund	92,614 10
Dividends Unpaid	2,142 00
Earnings	9,004 00
Due to Banks $3,632 85	
Due to United States 26,212 55	
Due to Depositors $681,364 07—	721,709 47
	$1,682,219 64

JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1869.

ASSETS.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$ 632,618 73
Bonds and Mortgages	64,158 19
United States Bonds deposited to secure Circulation	500,000 00
Specie and other lawful money	141,824 41
Circulating Notes of other National Banks	8,360 00
Circulating Notes of other State Banks	1,054 00
Cash Items, Clearing House Checks &c	55,649 82
Due by Banks and Bankers	211,363 21
Real Estate	71,828 76
	$1,674,854 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
National Circulation	436,926 00
State Circulation	9,904 00
Individual Deposits	544,354 53
Dividends Unpaid	27,465 79
Surplus Fund and Earnings	151,458 75
Due to Banks and Bankers	4,745 05
	$1,674,854 12

The above is a true abstract from Report made to the Comptroller of the Currency.
W. McCANDLESS, Ass't Cashier.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

OF THE

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

JANUARY 4, 1869.

ASSETS:

Notes and Bills Discounted and Mortgages	$929,161 01
U. S. Securities, at cost	921,743 39
Banking House and Furniture	96,310 82
Legal Tender Notes, and specie	256,090 00
National Band Notes and Fractional Currency	15,134 82
3 per cent. Certificates	15,000 00
Clearing House Checks and Cash Items	64,675 76
Due by Banks and Bankers	118,281 77
Expenses and Taxes	11,975 88
	$2,428,313 45

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	800,000 00
Due Depositors	507,950 82
Due to Banks and Bankers	1,695 15
Surplus Fund and Profits	118,667 48
	$2,428,313 45

I certify the above to be a correct abstract from the report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce.

JANUARY, 4, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$ 588,807 55
U. S. Bonds Deposited with U. S. Treasurer for Circulation	500,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	51,500 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	113,634 46
Banking House	66,180 79
Taxes and Premiums	6,404 95
Legal Tender and Coin	92,486 50
National Currency, Clearing House Cash Items and Fractional Currency	26,692 50
3 per cent. Certificates	30,000 00
	$1,475,496 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Circulation	449,140 00
Depositors and Banks and Bankers	438,546 86
Surplus	31,000 00
Profits	56,829 89
	$1,475,496 75

The foregoing is a true abstract from my report to the Comptroller of the Currency.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

AT 12½c., YARD WIDE

BLEACHED SHIRTING MUSLIN,

GOOD QUALITY.

AT 12½ CENTS, YARD WIDE

HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLIN.

AT 25 CENTS,

RED, YELLOW AND WHITE

ALL WOOL FLANNELS.

AT 25 CENTS, ALL WOOL

GREY TWILLED FLANNEL.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Blankets, Flannels,
Cassimeres, Jeans, &c.

AT LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. SAMUEL H. BAIRD is authorized to settle the business of the firm at their office, Nos. 112 and 114 SECOND AVENUE.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
JAMES PATTON, JR.,
MARY LITTLE,
JOHN H. STEWART
THOMAS LITTLE, JR.,
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Executors of Thomas Little, Sr., deceased.
Pittsburgh, December 16, 1868.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY Business will be carried on at Nos. 112 and 114 SECOND AVENUE, as heretofore, under the firm name of

LITTLE & BAIRD,

HAVING SOLD OUT MY INTEREST in the firm of

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON,

to my partner, SAMUEL H. BAIRD, I take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of our customers and the trade generally.
de28:b97 JAMES PATTON, JR.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Watt & Wilson, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled at the office No. 297 Liberty street.
JOHN WATT,
JOHN WILSON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1869.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Subscribers having purchased the interest of Mr John Watt in the business of Watt & Wilson, have formed a partnership under the name of John Wilson & Son, and will continue the wholesale grocery business at 297 Liberty street.
JOHN WILSON,
GEORGE W. WILSON.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1869.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM of Watt & Wilson, I take pleasure in recommending my successors to the patronage so kindly extended to us in the past.
JOHN WATT.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1869. ja6c82

NOTICE.

The following described Notes, viz:

One Note dated Nov. 5, 1868, at 5 mos. for $4,500
One Note dated Nov. 5, 1868, at 4 mos. for 4,500
One Note dated Nov. 15, 1868, at 4 mos. for 4,500
One Note dated Nov. 15, 1868, at 5 mos. for 4,500

All drawn by SHOENBERGER, BLAIR & CO., to the order of J. H. DUMBLE, Managing Director, and by him endorsed, have been

LOST,

and the public are hereby cautioned against the purchase of the same. They are made payable at the Allegheny National Bank of Pittsburgh, and payment has been stopped. THOS. S. BLAIR.
Pr. sident Cobourg, Peterboro and Marmora Railway and Mining Co.
Pittsburgh, December 31, 1868.

47. HEADQUARTERS 47.

FOR

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Gray & Logan,

NO. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

AT

McCORD & CO's,

131 WOOD STREET.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN G. HOLMES,

Is this day admitted as a member of our firm. The name and style remain unchanged.

January 1, 1869. N. HOLMES & SONS.
ja4

NOTICE.—All Persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of ROBERT JONES, late of Pittsburgh, de'd, will make immediate payment to the subscriber at his store in Temperanceville, Allegheny county, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES RICHARDSON.
December 31, 1868. ja7:c73

NEW SUGAR CURED HAMS, just received from Cincinnati, the first out of smoke of the celebrated "Star" brand. Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, for sale at the Family Grocery store of JOHN A. RENSHAW,
de7 corner Liberty and Hand streets

HENDERSON J. & BROTHERS, 266 Liberty street, Dealers in Drugs, Paints and Patent Medicines. ja7:29

HARTMAN & LARE, No. 124 Smithfield street, Sole Manufacturers of Warren's Felt Cement and Gravel Roofing. Material for sale. ja5:30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

$1, 12½ Black, Brown and Gold Mixed

WATERPROOF CLOTHS. GOOD QUALITY.

AT 31 CENTS,

HEAVY WIDE POPLINS, in choice colors,

AT $2.50

GORED BOULEVARD FELT SKIRTS,

Same as sold early in the season at $4.00.

AT $3.00,

GORED BOULEVARD FELT SKIRTS,

same as sold early in the season at $6.00.

Full assortment of

DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS, &c.,

at very low prices Wholesale and Retail at

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, December 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, (No. 20) of 2½ per cent. free of Government Tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending December 31, 1868, and semi-annual interest of 3½ per cent., less Government Tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th day of January, 1869, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 PINE STREET, to those registered at New York, and at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The Transfer Books will close on SATURDAY, 26th instant, at 2 P. M., and re-open TUESDAY, the 20th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M.
F. M. HUTCHISON,
de28:b100 Secretary.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES.

French Burr Smut Machines,

THE BEST WHEAT CLEANERS IN USE.

Portable Flour and Feed Mills,

BOLTING CLOTHS,

All numbers and best quality. For sale at

319 and 321 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.
au25

AGENTS WANTED.

$10 A DAY.

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.

LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS

OF AMERICA AND EUROPE, AMERICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

These great Maps, now just completed show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European states. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms and Sample Maps to

LLOYD'S MAP BUREAU,
de21-b72-d&T 23 Courtlandt street, N. Y.

WALL PAPER—REMOVAL.

THE OLD PAPER STORE IN A NEW PLACE,

W. P. MARSHALL

Has removed from 87 WOOD STREET to

NO. 191 LIBERTY STREET,

a few doors above ST. CLAIR. de18

WANTED—ON COMMISSION,

ONE HUNDRED TONS OF

POULTRY,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The highest market prices and quick sales guaranteed. Mark packages distinctly and send voices by mail.

M. P. BALLARD & CO.
Commission Merchants, 332 Washington str
New York. no17:a81

J. K. SWINT..... J. M. BRATT..... E. A. BRATT.

SWINT & BRATT,

ARCHITECTURAL AND

ORNAMENTAL CARVERS

No. 63 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

A large assortment of NEWEL POSTS and BALUSTERS constantly on hand. TURNING, of all descriptions, done. oc9:v58

PROPOSALS—With Plans and Specifications for a BRIDGE to be erected across the ALLEGHENY RIVER, from the mouth of FORTY-THIRD (Ewalt) STREET, will be received at the office of SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate Agents, Lawrenceville, until the 25th of JANUARY, where a plat and survey of the river can be examined and all other information obtained. By order of the Committee,
de30:c6 J. J. SHUTTERLY.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

QUEENSWARE, BRISTOL WARE &c.

Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.
☞ All orders promptly attended to.

BARLEY.

2,500 BUSHELS

CHOICE SPRING AND FALL,

In store and for sale by

MEANOR & HARPER,
no30 329 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE,

FINE SEED WHEAT,

AT 349 LIBERTY ST.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.
au29

500 BUSHELS

PRIME SOUTHERN RED WHEAT,

To arrive and for sale by
se18 McBANE & ANJER.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 6, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Directors** of this Bank have to-day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
Payable on the 13th, free of tax.
ja7: 88 ROBERT GRIER, Cashier.

BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 45 Ohio Street,
Allegheny, Pa., January 5, 1869.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** Company have this day declared a dividend of
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per share, to be credited on the Stock Notes.
ja7:c87 GEO. D. BIDDLE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS AND MANUF'RS NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, January 5, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Directors** of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
On the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of all taxes.
Ja6:c75 JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE** Board of Directers of this Company have this day declared a dividend of
THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE,
free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months.
WM. F. GARDNER,
ja6:c76 Secretary.

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, January 4, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Board of** Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of
TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per share, free of tax, payable in cash on and after Monday, the 11th inst
ja6:c77 C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ARTISANS INSURANCE CO.,
Pittsburgh, January 4, 1869.

☞ **THE DIRECTORS OF THIS** COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of
TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,
out of the earnings of the last six months, to be credited on the Stock Notes.
ja6:c71 J. G. COFFIN, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 4th, 1869.

☞ **THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith free of all tax.
ja6:c40 W. McCANDLESS, Assistant Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS & MERCHANTS INSURANCE CO.,
JANUARY 4th, 1869.

☞ **DIVIDEND.—The Directors** of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, payable to Stockholders on and after the 11th inst., free of tax.
ja5:c85 WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, January 2, 1869.

☞ **A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER** CENT., free of taxes, will be paid to the Stockholders of the Bank, on and after January 12th, inst.
ja5:c44 JNO. G. MARTIN, Cashier.

☞ **QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—** FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, Pa., late PITTSBURGH TRUST COMPANY. The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith, free of State and Government tax.
ja5:c32 J. D. SCULLY.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 4th, 1869.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 423 Penn street, on Tuesday, January 12, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 2 P. M.
ja5:c36 ROBT. J. GRIER, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH,
December 17th, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION for** NINE DIRECTORS of this Bank to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of FIFTH AVENUE and WOOD STREET, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de18.b59 J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NAT. BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for DIRECTORS of this Bank will take place at the BANKING HOUSE, corner of First and Wood streets, on TUESDAY, January 12th 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de14:b36 JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PITTSBURGH, December 12th, 1868.

☞ **ELECTION NOTICE.—The** Annual Election of Directors of this Bank to serve during the ensuing year, will take place at the Bank, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
de14:b38 JOHN B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1868.

☞ **NOTICE.—The Annual Election** for DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M.
de12:b30 R. S. SMITH, Cashier.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1868.

☞ **AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN G. MARTIN,
de12:b31 Cashier

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
W. McCANDLESS,
de13:b29 Assistant Cashier

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
December 11, 1868.

☞ **The annual election for** Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
December 12, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for ELEVEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M and 1 P. M.
de15:b41 F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for ELEVEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.
de15:b42 CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1868.

☞ **The Annual Election of Di**rectors for this Bank will take place at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 12th, 1869, between the hours of 12 o'clock, M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
H. M. MURRAY,
de12:b29:D W Cashier.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 12, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** for Nine Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.
de19:b93 J. E. BRADY, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 37 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1869.

☞ **AN ELECTION for TWELVE** DIRECTORS to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the office of the company on MONDAY, January 11th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
ja1:c20

OFFICE OF BEN FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO.,
ALLEGHENY, PA., Dec. 29, 1868.

☞ **THE ANNUAL ELECTION** FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS,
to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 41 OHIO STREET, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
de30:c7 GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

THE LITTLE SAW MILL RUN RAILROAD CO
Temperanceville, Dec. 26, 1868.

☞ **THE LITTLE SAW MILL** RUN RAILROAD CO.—Have this declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax on the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1869, at the office of the company.
de30:c9 WM. ESPY, President.

STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

THE BEST STOVES.

A. BRADLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of the greatest variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Base Burning Oriental Stoves and Furnaces for Hard Coal or Coke. Best in the World for Parlor, Office, Store or Church. Fire needs no rekindling—burns all winter. Do not buy until you see or send for Circular.

No. 30 WOOD STREET

Our Agents for Orientals—DEMMLER BROS., Smithfield St.; GEO. HUBLEY, Allegheny City.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY VARIETY OF

STOVES,

BOSTON COOKING RANGE,

"THE FIERY FURNACE,"

FOR WARMING BUILDINGS.

THE NEW ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, "REGULATOR," COLUMBIA COOK STOVE, VAN'S (Cincinnati Pattern) PORTABLE RANGE, CAST IRON MANTLES, WELLMAN'S REFLECTOR, GRATES, free from dirt and dust; GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, &c.

206 and 208 Liberty Street,

se25:y17 PITTSBURGH, PA.

COOK STOVES.

GET THE BEST.

BISSELL & CO.'S

TRIUMPH,

FOR BITUMINOUS COAL.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any other Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

No. 235 Liberty Street.

Also on hand and for sale,

PARLOR STOVES,
HEATING STOVES,
GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS,
COOKING RANGES, &c.

IRON WORKS.

NOTICE.—We have this day associated with us in co-partnership, EDWIN MILES and JOHN S. SLAGLE. The business will be continued as heretofore under the name and style of

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1869.

DUQUESNE WORKS,

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

Manufacturers of

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

AXLES AND SPRINGS,

Duquesne Iron, Sheet and Tank Iron, Juniata Iron, Wagon Box Iron, Charcoal Iron, Cylinder Iron, X L Iron, Flanged Cutter Bars, Guard Iron, Drag and Dropper Bars, T Rail for Coal Roads, Iron Wedges, Flat Rail for Coal Roads, Boiler Iron, Crow Bars, Chain Links, Boiler Heads, Steel and Iron Harrow Teeth, Carriage, Wagon, Seat and Coach Springs, and Axles, all styles: Slab Steel for Plows, Cultivator Steel, Steel Wings and Moulds cut to pattern, Spring steel all sizes, A. B. Steel and Steel Tire, Steel Crow Bars Steel Shafting, &c.

ALL GOODS FIRST CLASS AND WARRANTED.

Offices and Works 16th street and Allegheny river and 77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

ja4:c22

JAS. VERNER, Pres't.....W. P. PORTER, Sup't.

PITTSBURGH FORGE

AND IRON CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bar Iron;
Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts;
Railroad Car Axles Rolled;
Railroad Car Axles Hammered;
Locomotive Frames;
Locomotive Frame Shapes;
Side Rods;
Yokes, Straps;
Piston Heads;
Steamboat Shafts;
Steamboat Cranks;
Piston Rods, Wrists;
Pitman Jaws, Collars, &c.

Office, No. 177 PENN STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.,

Pennsylvania Iron Works.

Warehouse, Nos. 166 and 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House,

ap24:d6 PITTSBURGH.

STEEL WORKS.

DUQUESNE

IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Springs and Axles.

Duquesne, XL, and Juniata Merchant Bar, Round and Square Iron; Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron; Oval, Half Oval and Half Round Iron; Cylinder and Wagon Box Iron; Drag and Dropper Bars; T and Flat Rail for Coal Roads; Cut Nails and Spikes; Plow, Spring and A S Steel; Laminated Steel; Cutter Bars, Crow Bars, &c., &c.

Office and Warehouse—77 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of every description of

CAST AND GERMAN STEEL,

RAILWAY SPRINGS,
ELLIPTIC AND PLATFORM SPRINGS,
AXLES, STEEL TIRE, &c., &c

Warehouse, 83 Water and 100 First Sts.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1868.

With the great ease in the money market the premium on gold advanced to-day to 135, after having touched 134½. There is a disposition among speculators to advance the premium on gold just as soon as the Government disbursements are more reduced, and when gold loans will command a premium instead of costing 3-16 per cent. per day to carry.

Government bonds also felt the abatement in the stringency on money, and a general rise of about 1 per cent. took place to-day; the '67 bonds are especially in demand, particularly from small investers, but at the advanced figures, people are less disposed to invest.

Stocks have taken a new start to-day, and since the election in Cleveland & Pittsburgh went against the Erie combination the stock advanced from 83¼ to 85¼. New York Central and Erie advanced and Fort Wayne touched 118¾, a rise of five per cent. within two days. North Western and Ohio & Mississippi shares are strong and higher. Express shares are strong, but have not advanced; they generally do not advance much until it is positively certain that the money market will remain easy.

In local stocks but few of the new companies are in favor, whilst all the old companies could readily be disposed of at full market quotations.

Business dull and money scarce.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 134⅞; Eighty-one's, 111¼; Five Twenties, 1862, 111½; do, 1864, 108; do, 1865, 108½; do, 1865, new, 107½; do, 1867, 107¾; do, 1868, 108; Ten Forties, 106¼; Railroads —Cleveland & Pittsburgh 85; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 117⅜; Chicago & Rock Island, 118¼; Chicago & North Western, 82¼; do Preferred, 84¼; Michigan Southern, 90; Reading, 93¾; Erie, 39; New York Central, 56¾; Ohio & Mississippi Certificates, 33⅜; Western Union Telegraph Co., 34½; Merchants Union Express Co., 14; Pacific Mail, 119; Adams, 48; Mining shares—Gregory, 3,60; Quartz Hill, 73; Smith & Parmele, 2,70.

—Crane & Co., of St. Louis, write as follows respecting the Hog product: "The South is consuming most of the new crop, while the old stock was consumed long before the new cure could be got forward. In the face of this fact, we have the evidence that there is at least an even chance for a small crop of Hogs to give us the meat for the coming wants. Could we come up to last year's crop we should then be deficient, for that only met the necessities, which were cramped by the lack of means to pay. Now, with increased facilities for payment, and a consumption, so far, of the new crop, astonishing and unusual, and yet legitimate, the "Hog product" is to be short this year in any event that can now occur. Some writers are descanting upon the fact that the present high prices are checking the exportations. To our mind this is of but little concern, for, from present appearances, the West will have no provisions to send out of the country. The home consumption will be as much as we can meet, and we may not be able to even do that, if the Hogs do not come forward in larger supply than they have thus far, and then a majority predict they will. One thing is palpable, either Hogs must come down in price or the product must go higher than any prices we have yet seen. It is estimated that at the present time the stock of Lard is only about half and that of Pork only about one quarter of the stock of last year at Chicago, and other points also short."

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold, 134⅞; United States Sixes, 1881's, 111; 5-20's, 1862, 111¼; 5-20's, 1864, 107⅞; 5-20's, 1865, 108⅜; 10-40's, 106; 5-20's, January and July, '65, 107¼; 5-20's, January and July, '67 107⅜; '68, 107½; June 7-30's, par less ¼; July 7-30's, do ¼; 7-30's, due Compounds 119; Union Pacific Railroad, par; Central, par.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1869.

CATTLE.

The operations in Cattle have again been very small, the sales since the date of our last report, on Saturday, only reaching 137 head, which, comparatively speaking, is very insignificant, It is nothing uncommon for a Philadelphia shipper to buy that number in a day, and sometimes in a single drove. The receipts were considerably larger than last week, sixty car loads being reported to-day, but the market, nevertheless, was a dull one, notwithstanding there are also a goodly number of buyers in attendance; the trouble seemed to lie in the fact that buyers are determined on concessions, and at this writing, it looks as if sellers would have to give way. The quality of the Cattle is reported rather better than for some weeks past, embracing several pretty good droves from Ohio and Kentucky. It was thought if slight concessions were made buyers would take hold pretty liberally, as there are quite a number of them here, and they want to buy and will buy, provided they can do so with a fair prospect of realizing something for their trouble. Prices, compared with last week, have undergone but little change, though, as we have already intimated, it is probable that there will be a slight decline. The sales reported were as follows:

Hedges & Taylor to Davis 21 head, weighing 18,975, at 5,75; same to Aull & Co. 19, averaging 900, at 5,50; same to same 15, weighing 1,200, at 7,50; same to same 2, averaging 2,100, at 9; Holmes, L. & Co. to same 36 at 7,50; same to same 20 at 6,75; McWilliams to Frank 5, weighing 5,075, at 6; Uhl to Frank 5, weighing 4,475, at 5; Ferguson to Shamberg 2, weighing 3,725, at 9; McFadden to Moses 17, weighing 20,925, at 8; Clark to Mosses 15, weighing 15,675, at 5,75.

HOGS

The excitemont in the Hog market still continues, and notwithstanding the arrivals were considerably larger than last week, prices are firm, and have still further advanced. Prime Philadelphia Hogs, which sold on Saturday at 10¼ to 10½, sold yesterday and to-day at 11 to 11¼, an advance of from ½ to ¾ of a cent per pound, and there is s like advance in Yorkers' which may now be quoted at 9¾ to 10½. These are fearful prices. Just think of it, one thousand good Hogs at present prices, will cost about *thirty thousand dollars*, and it is not surprising that packers have withdrawn from the market, as it would take *three hundred thousand dollars* to put up ten thousand Hogs, which is not too many, even for a Pittsburgh packer, though we have no idea that any of our packers will kill that many at present prices. The sales since the date of our last report foot up 5,296 head.

SHEEP.

The Sheep market has again been very firm this week, and that, too, in the face of increased receipts, and, compared with last week, prices have still further advanced. We now quote fair to good at 4 to 5c, and prime to extra at 6 to 6¼—one drove of fancy sold to-day at 6¾. The sales since the date of our last report, on Saturday, foot up 5,281 head, and, as we have already intimated, the market is strong, with a demand fully equal to the supply.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, January 6, 1868.

The Petroleum Association, at the last meeting, passed a resolution unanimously, abolishing the system of selling oil on what is known as a "buyers option," i. e. agreeing to deliver a quantity of oil in a given time, the buyer having the privilege of naming the day, *in that time*, that he would receive it. This action was taken to remove the possibility of the buyers conspiring together, and calling for their oil on the same day, for the purpose of "*cornering*" those who might not be able to get their oil in Philadelphia on the day so named. The new system adopted is much more favorable to the refiner, whilst it will prove equally acceptable to the exporter as it gives to the former the privilege of naming the day that he will be prepared to deliver his oil, and the latter has ten days notice of the same in which to prepare his vessels etc., thus making any day a "delivery day," and removing one of the very serious troubles which the trade has labored under, viz., crowding the half months business all into one day. The above action of the association does not prevent sales of "*buyers option*," where the option is for three months or more, nor does it prevent *purchases* of Refined oil by our refiners, on buyers option, to cover sales already made by them. On the whole, we think, the association has done a very wise thing; in taking the entire control of their oil out of the hands of the speculators, and placing it where it belongs, in the hands of the refiners.

CRUDE.

The market for Crude was very unsettled, and feverish to-day, and while some operators thought that they were able to detect manifestations of weakness, others, again were unable to discover any perceptible change. The sales were: 1,000 bbls on spot at 14; 1,000 January, seller at 14; 1,000 February at 14; 2,000 first four months, buyers option, at 15; and 400 "Smith's Ferry" on spot at 12¾. Comparing the sales of yesterday and to-day, there is no quotable change, though as we have already intimated, the feeling is decidedly feverish, and operators, generally, are at sea.

REFINED

The market for refined also continues excited and unsettled, without however any important change in prices. The early months appeared a shade weaker late this afternoon, January having been sold at a slight reduction, but there is still considerable inquiry for the more advanced months, and for these prices are fully sustained. It is said, that the great porportion of the buyers now are short sellers, who are anxious to cover. We can report 1,000 bbls for January at 31; 500 each for January and February at 31½; 500 first six months, buyer, at 35; and two "lines" of 500 each from January to June at 33. January to December is quotable at 30½ and an advance of ⅝ for each subsequent month.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Union Ref. & St. Co., 129 do refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Brooks, Ballentine & Co., 34 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
G. W. Holdship & Co., 55 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined..... 219

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

McCreery & Co., 179 do do to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. Co., 50 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.
Buffum, Kenew & Co., 57 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Braun & Wagner, 350 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined..... 636

CINCINNATI, January 6.—Flour and grain unchanged for common, and dull for middling grades. Whisky in fair demand. Hogs firm and in demand, with sales extra $10,50 for live, and $12a12,25 for dressed; receipts, 640 head. Provisions opened quiet, but closed buoyant and unsettled, with sales Mess Pork at $29,25; sales since noon at $29,75a30 for cash, buyer for all of January. Bulk Meats are held at 12½a14¼a15a 15¾c for shoulders, clear rib sides and clear sides. Bacon held at 14c for shoulders, and 17a18c for clear rib and clear sides. Lard sold at 19c, but there were few sellers or buyers at that rate. Green Meats sold at 10¼c for shoulders, and 15c for Hams; the market is now held higher, and the demand is nearly altogether speculative. Butter is very dull, under an increase of supply, and prices are lower; fresh sold at 33a 38c. Linseed Oil dull at $1,03a1,05. Lard Oil at $1,55a1,60. The advance telegraphed in Star Candles yesterday has not been sustained; full weight can be bought at 22c; the report referred to originated in an attempt made by one house to put up prices. Gold at 134¾.

BALTIMORE, January 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, with sales of prime white at $2,35. Corn firm; prime white 90c, and yellow 95c; Oats dull at 65a 73c. Rye dull at $1,50a1,60. Mess Pork $29. Bacon firm; rib sides 16¾a17c, clear sides 17¼a17½c. Lard firm at 18½a19c.

GOV. GEARY'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN: For the harmony and general relations of comity and friendship existing between Pennsylvania and all the other States and Territories of the National Union; for the present prosperous condition of the Commonwealth; for the glad signs of coming political tranquility; and for the success which attends the progress of our free institutions, we owe a heavy debt of gratitude to Divine Providence. In view of the favorable circumstances under which you are now assembled, it becomes my province and duty, as it is my pleasure, to offer you my hearty congratulattons, and to tender you a cordial welcome to the Legislative Halls of the State. This, indeed, affords me a higher gratification because I participate with your constituents in the confidence manifested by them in selecting you to represent their individual interests as well as those of the Commonwealth. On your wisdom, integrity, judgment and discretion, all will undoubtedly rely for the correct determination of every question affecting the largest interests and gravest responsibilities, and for a continuance, and even an increase, of that prosperity which has hitherto been so signally enjoyed.

It is not without a consciousness of the great responsibility resting upon me that I undertake the performance of a constitutional duty, requiring that the Governor "shall from time to time give to the General Assembly information of the state of the Commonwealth, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge expedient." In conformity with this requirement, your attention will be called only to such matters of public interest as in my judgement deserve careful consideration and action on your part during the present session.

FINANCES.

The following is a carefully prepared statement of the financial condition of the State for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868:

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer show that the balance in the Treasury November 30, 1867; was		$4,661,836,46
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868		5,216,049.55
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable		41,032,00
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending November 30, 1868		$9,918,918.01
PAYMENTS, VIZ:		
Ordinary expenses during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1868	$2,454,566 09	
Loans, &c., redeemed	4,417,463.64	
Other payments	12,800.00	
Interest on loans	1,979,680.91	
Depreciated funds unv'lble	41,032.00	
		8,905,492.64
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1868		$1,013,415 37

Sinking Fund.—By an act approved April 10, 1868, the transactions of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were ordered to be thereafter reported annually to the 30th day of November. Their last report, therefore, includes a period of one year and three months.

The following is the "recapitulation" of the operations of the sinking fund, from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868:

Balance in fund, Sept. 3, 1867		$1,737,912 41
Receipts in fund from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868		3,418,992 31
		5,156,904 72
Paid interest	$1,898 005 84	
Premiums paid as equivalent for coin	49 98	
Loans redeemed	2,414,816 64	
		4,222,871 90
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868		$934,032 76

By the sixth section of the act of May 16, 1861, a special tax of one-half mill on the dollar was especially set apart for the payment of the interest and redemption of the loan created by an act of May 18, 1861, entitled "An Act to create a loan and provide for arming the State."

Balance on hand Sept. 3, 1867		$319,933 17
The receipts from said tax and tax on gross receipts from Sept. 3, 1867, to Nov. 30, 1868, amount to		423,979 20
Total		743,912 37
Interest paid in January and July, 1868.		169,245 00
Balance in fund Nov. 30, 1868		$574,667 37
Condition of Balances.		
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	$934 032 76	
Balance in sinking fund November 30, 1868	574 667 37	
		$1,508,700 13
Deduct balance in Treasury November 30, 1868		1,013,415 37
Balance in favor of sinking fund		$495,284 76

Reduction of the State Debt.

By the report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the year ending September 3, 1867, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $1,794,569.50, and by their report from September 3, 1867, to November 30, 1868, the "loans redeemed" amounted to $2,414,-816.64, making a total reduction of the State debt, in two years and three months, of four million two hundred and nine thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

The assets remaining in the Sinking Fund are as follows, viz: Bonds of the Pennsylvania Company, six million four hundred thousand dollars, and bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company three million five hundred thousand dollars. These are non-interest bearing bonds and will not mature for many years. I, therefore, recommend to the consideration of the Legislature the propriety of the passage of a law, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell these bonds at public sale to the highest bidder, and direct the proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the State debt.

Public Debt.

Public debt outstanding December 1, 1867		$37,704,409 77
Deduct amount redeemed at State Treasury during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1868, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$4 354,253 64	
5 per cent. loans	63,600 00	
Relief notes cancelled	210 00	
		4,417,463 64
Public debt December 1, 1868		$33,286,946 13

Statement showing the condition of the indebtedness of the Commonwealth on the first day of December, 1868.

Funded debt, viz:		
6 per cent. loans	$25 311,180 00	
5 per cent. loans	7,749,771 56	
4½ per cent. loan	112 000 00	
Total funded		$33,172,951 56
Amount brought forward		$33,172,951 56
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation	$96,425 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates	44 67	
Total unfunded		113,994 57
Total funded and unfunded		$33,286,946 13

Which is the amount of the State debt as before stated.

During the last eighteen years there has been carried upon the accounts of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, and in their several public statements, "depreciated funds unavailable" to the amount of forty-one thousand and thirty-two dollars. I recommend the appointment of a joint committee, by the Legislature, whose duty it shall be to examine the said depreciated and unavailable funds and dispose of them to the best advantage of the Treasury; or, if found to be worthless, to cancel and destroy them, so that the accounting officers may be relieved from the necessity and responsibility of annually accounting for them.

The large cash balance remaining in the Treasury on the 30th of November, 1867, has been used for the payment of the twenty-three million loan for the liquidation of outstanding claims against the State. The investment of the funds, in one of the modes recommended in my last annual message, has, therefore, in a great measure, been rendered unnecessary for the present. But in the event of large accumulations of money hereafter, the recommendations therein given are respectfully referred to, and renewed. Whenever there may be surplus funds in the Treasury, they can, with safety and benefit to the State, be employed in the purchase of outstanding bonds, and in saving the interest on them which would accumulate prior to their maturity.

I regret to state that the last Legislature, although fully forewarned in regard to the insecurity and want of proper and sufficient guards for the safe-keeping of the money of the Commonwealth, failed to determine upon any mode by which the Treasury may be effectually guarded against the possibility of loss. The present Legislature has it in its power to secure for itself no ordinary honor, by the enactment of such a law, strong and efficient for the purpose indicated, and the enjoyment not only of the approbation, but the permanent gratitude of every citizen.

Notwithstanding the satisfactory reduction of the public indebtedness, as shown in the foregoing statements, an immense State debt is still upon us, requiring nearly two million of dollars to be collected to pay the interest accruing upon it annually. Its extinguishment at the earliest practicable period, not inconsistent with other public interests, is of the highest importance to every tax-payer. I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge the strictest economy in respect to every expenditure and the utmost retrenchment in every department.

Retrenchment is emphatically demanded by the people, in legislative expenditure., as well as in every other branch of the government. Their eyes are open to investigate every transaction, and by their ballots they are ready to strike down those who will not take effective action in favor of positive and radical reform. The money paid into the Treasury is the property of the people, every one of whom has a just right to hold his representatives to a strict accountability for every dollar that may be appropriated or expended.

I here renew the remark made last year on the subject of "annual appropriations," to which you are respectfully referred. For four successive years the general appropriation bills have been signed on the eleventh day of April, being about the time of adjournment. The Governor has been forced either to sign the bills without proper investigation, notwithstanding any objections he may have; suspend the means to defray the operations of the government for the ensuing year, or call an extra session of the Legislature. I repeat that "it is earnestly desired that that the appropriation bill be taken up, discussed and passed at a sufficiently early period during the session to enable it to receive that thorough examination which its importance demands."

EDUCATION.

Common Schools—The annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools exhibits the condition of that department in a highly satisfactory manner. Within the State there are 1,918 school districts; 13,776 schools; 2,382 graded schools, 11,698 school directors; 73 county, city and borough superintendents; 16,771 teachers; and 800,515 pupils. The cost of tuition for the year was $3,273,269 43; of building, purchasing and renting school houses, $1,991,152 55; of contingencies, $854,253 21. These three items, with expenditures for all other purposes connected therewith, amount to the aggregate sum of $6,200,537 96.

These facts are exhibited with great satisfaction, as they show the average annual cost for the tuition of each pupil to be about seven dollars and seventy-four and a half cents. The average amount paid to each teacher is about one hundred and ninety-five dollars and seventeen and a half cents per annum. This, in my opinion, is too small a salary to secure the services of competent teachers; and I am fully justified in urging the necessity of increased compensation. It is but just, and it will have an elevating tendency not only upen the teachers but the manner in which their duties are performed.

Your attention is called to the fact that, notwithstanding the ample provision now made by law for the education of all persons between the ages of six and twenty-one years, large numbers of children, principally in our cities do not attend any kind of school. Over twenty thousand of this class are found in Philadelphia, and the number in the State is estimated to be not less than seventy-five thousand. These children grow up in ignorance, frequently without employment, and many of them contract habits of vice, which eveutually cause them to be committed to houses of refuge, county prisons or penitentiaries. Humanity and sound public policy demand that something be done to remedy this growing evil, and also that of the neglected condition of considerable numbers of children in the alms and poor houses in many of the counties.

Four Normal Schools are now recognized as State institutions. The number of students attending them during the past year was 2,115, of whom eighty graduated. Two additional Normal Schools will probably go into operation during this year, one located at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and the other at California, Washington county. The value of these institutions to the common school system cannot be estimated. Our schools are comparatively worthless without qualified teachers, and such teachers can most easily be obtained from the Normal institutes, where the art of teaching is made a speciality.

A meeting of the presidents and other authorities of a number of our principal colleges was held in Harrisburg last winter, the object of which was to bring about a closer union of all our educational institutions, and connect by a bond of sympathy, if not of organic structure, the common schools, high schools, academies and colleges. The establishmemt of such an educational department seems to be desirable.

There is no subject more worthy the deliberations of the Legislature than the promotion of the welfare of our common schools. They immediately underlie the characteristic features of our social system; they are fountains of that widespread intelligence, which, like a perennial vitality, pervades the nation, and are nurseries of that spirit to which we are indebted for the purity and preservation of our free institutions. In a republican government education is a sure basis of power and public prosperity. By it the people are taught to discern and estimate the value of their own rights; to distinguish between oppression and the exercise of lawful authority; to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness; to preserve an inviolable respect for the laws, and exercise "eternal vigilance" against any encroachments upon them. It is admitted that a thoroughly educated people alone can be permanently free. By educational culture patriotism is expanded, and the principles, manners and sentiments of the whole people are assimilated. Many of the sources of jealousy and prejudice are diminished, social harmony largely increased and the structure of our free and happy system of government cemented, strengthened and adorned.

Soldiers' Orphans' Schools.—In his report the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools exhibits the total expenditure for their support from December 1, 1867 to May 31, 1868, to be $236,970,26; total number of pupils in the schools 3,431; average cost per pupil $69,06½ for six months, and the average weekly expenses per pupil $2,65½. The fiscal year of these schools, like that of the common schools, terminates by law on the last day of May of each year. The present report of the Superintendent, therefore, embraces only six months, and reports will be made up to the 31st day of May, annually, hereafter. The special appropriation of February 25, 1868, made in accordance with an estimate of the Superintendent, presented in my last annual message, exceeded the actual expenses $6,-004,74.

Notwithstanding every possible effort has been, and will continue to be made, to economize in the expenses of the present year, and to keep them as far as possible within the appropriation made by the last Legislature, it will readily be observed that there will be a deficit for the year ending May 31, 1868, the amount of which will be carefully ascertained and presented to the Legislature prior to the close of the present session.

The schools are all in good condition and improving, and their usefulness is daily becoming more manifest. They are among the most philanthropic institutions of the age, and reflect high honor on the patriotism of the Legislature by which they have been so liberally endowed and upon our people by whom they are sustained. The children who are the recipients of their benefits are the offspring of brave men who voluntarily endangered their lives in the cause of their country in the most trying hour of its existence, and who, glowing with patriotic ardor, fought as bravely and as heroically as the noblest men in the world's history. Thousands of them who left their homes in the bloom of health and with the brightest hopes of manhood, now sleep in death, leaving their widows and little ones to the care of the country in whose service they fell, and which promised them its protection. Their children are the wards of this great Commonwealth; and too much praise cannot be awarded its people for the munificent and tender manner in which they have thus far, through their representatives, discharged the sacred and delicate trust.

Agricultural College.—Before the General Government appropriated public lands to the several States for the purpose of agricultural and military education and the mechanic arts, and prior to the time when Pennsylvania endowed the Agricultural College with her share of these lands, it was dependent wholly upon individual influence, without any other means for its support than its own earnings. History proves that seminaries of learning cannot be efficiently sustained by their own internal resources. The education of youth in the higher branches of knowledge seems to require the aid of philanthropic contributions. This institution had not these benefits to any adequate extent, and though the board of trustees bestowed upon it the most anxious care, their zeal and labor, combined with those of its friends, were not equal to a contest with the want of means. Hence the school did not command the confidence of farmers who were able to educate their sons, and who could not forget that the character of the College attached to the character of its graduates; and that its failure would enter into the estimate which the world would place upon the education it bestowed. This feature has now been removed. The people, through their Legislature, have endowed this institution with the interest upon a fund of $318,500,-00, (invested in the United States and Pennsylvania State six per cent. bonds,) payable to it semi-annually. Last year this interest amounted to $25,642 78. The residue of the fund, $43,886 50, has been appropriated, under the law, by the board of trustees, to the purchase of three model and experimental farms; one at the college, in Centre county, for $8,000 00, one in Chester county for $17,750 00, and one in Indiana county for $18,136 50. The board has also recently re-organized the faculty and remodeled the course of studies, so as to adapt them to the wants of the agricultural community. This new order of things goes into operation at the commencement of the next session, and it is earnestly hoped will be a success. There is no profession, trade or calling in life, where the value of knowledge and the lights of science, and the practical application of both, are so potent for profitable results as in their adaptation to agricultural pursuits. And in this truly practical age it is well worthy of the consideration of parents, whether they should not avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, now so generously endowed by the State.

MILITARY.

From the report of the Adjutant General you will learn the condition of the Military Department. The inactivity in military affairs after the cessation of hostilities and upon the return of peace, has in a great measure been dispelled, and an active martial spirit now prevails throughout the State; more particularly in Philadelphia, where, by a special legislative enactment, the minimum number of men required to form a company has been reduced, and a brigade fund is raised by a tax upon those who are not members of a military organization, but liable to the performance of military duty. I recommend the passage of a similar law for the whole State. For the sake of preserving the great interests involved, which include the lives, property and happiness of our people, this is presented to you as an important subject for your deliberation.

Every possible encouragement of volunteers has been afforded, and notwithstanding the difficulties indicated it has resulted as follows: In 1866 there were eight volunteer companies in the State; in 1867, thirty-eight; and in 1868, seventy-seven, and a number of others in preparation for organization.

By a reduction of the number for a company from that now required to an aggregate of fifty officers and men, companies would soon be numbered by the hundred, any of which could be easily recruited to the maximum number if required for active service. The State that always maintains the highest degree of preparation, accomplishes most and suffers least in the conflict of arms; and by being in readiness it often prevents improper encroachments upon her rights.

The Adjutant General presents a full and detailed statement of the disbursements in his department during the year ending November 30, 1868, with an estimate for the necessary appropriations for the current year, and also for such amounts as have been discovered to be due from the Transportation Department, contracted during the war.

State Agency—The existence of the Military State Agency at Washington terminated on the 31st day of July last, at which time the appropriation for the payment of its expenses was exhausted. Much benefit resulted to many of the soldiers of our State, and their representatives, from this office, in which their just dues from the United States Government were collected and transmitted to them free of charge. In August, after the agency ceased to exist, there still remained a considerable number of unsettled claims, and as no one knew more about their condition, or could possibly obtain an earlier settlement of them than the late agent, Col. Cook, I permitted him, upon his own offer, to close up the business of the office, and to transact any other business for the soldiers of Pennsylvania at *one half the fee* they are charged by other private agencies in Washington. This arrangement has thus far been carried out, and I am pleased to add, with very general satisfaction. All the books and papers of the agency will be transferred to the office of the Adjutant General.

REGISTRY LAW.

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed known as the "Registry Law," the intention of which was to protect the ballot-box against corruption and fraudulent voting, to which it has for many years been disgracefully exposed. This law seems to have been so defective in some of its provisions as to have received the condemnation of a majority of the Supreme Court, by which it was pronounced "incongruous and unconstitutional." At the election immediately after this decision, it is alleged that frauds were perpetrated, surpassing in magnitude, perhaps, any that have been consummated heretofore in the history of the Commonwealth. These frauds have demonstrated the necessity of the passage of some law, or laws, that will accomplish the desired object, without being subject to the objectionable features pointed out by the learned gentlemen who pronounced the opinion of the Supreme Bench.

There is no subject of such vital importance to the whole country as the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the protection of all citizens in their right to the elective franchise. This right is our proudest boast. It endows the American citizen with a freedom and a power not possessed by the subject of any other Government. It makes him the peer of his fellow man, whatever may be his rank, station, or position in life. To be deprived of it by any means whatever, his boasted freedom becomes a sham—his especial and exalted prerogative a mockery and a farce. What avails it to the citizen that he is entitled to a vote, if that vote is to be nullified by fraud? Such guards, then, should be thrown around the polls as will effectually, if possible, preserve them from the taint of a single illegal vote. Not only should false voting be severely punished, but false swearing, to obtain a vote, be visited with the pains and penalties of perjury and with perpetual disfranchisement.

The people must be perfectly free to regulate their public business in their own way, and when the voice of the majority is fairly and clearly expressed, all should bow to it as to the voice of God. They are the sovereign rulers, and their will must be the law of the land. Corruption of the suffrage in a Republican Government is the deadliest crime that can be perpetrated; it is an assassination of the sovereignty of the people, and will be followed by a despotism, the motive power of which will be money and perjury. And if this privilege be tampered with, sooner or later the sure and indignant popular condemnation will be rendered and condign punishment administered. All good citizens, of whatever political opinion, should lend their aid for the accomplishment of any and every measure that may tend to secure to each voter, not only his right to the elective franchise, but the assurance that his vote will not be rendered valueless by illegality, corruption or fraud.

Every proper facility for the naturalization of citizens of foreign birth should be afforded; but the Legislature, in its combined wisdom, can surely enact some mode to prevent the possibility of a single vote being cast upon spurious naturalization papers, and thus fully secure the purity of the elective franchise.

REVISION OF THE CIVIL CODE.

The Commissioners appointed to codify the statute laws of the State have diligently prosecuted the work assigned them, and with every prospect that it will be fully completed within the time prescribed by the legislative resolutions of April 8, 1868; and in further compliance with them, they will cause to be laid before each branch of the General Assembly, at its present session, various titles of bills, with brief abstracts of the several sections of each, which have been matured.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Among the subjects of importance to the citizens of Pennsylvania, is the establishment of an insurance department. Such departments are in successful operation in several neighboring States, by means of which the interests of insurers are guarded and promoted. So careful a supervision is had over the transactions of insurance companies that frauds are rendered almost impossible, and spurious companies can have no existence. The result of the protection thus afforded, is, that whilst foreign companies, thus protected, do an immense business in this State, so little confidence is had in those of Pennsylvania that their business is almost entirely confined within the State limits: and lately some of them have withdrawn their agencies from other States, because no risks will be taken, in consequence of the inadequacy of the laws to afford protection to insurers. To this defect, moreover, may be attributed the operations of the number or worthless companies which have lately sprung up, without any solid basis, and as sudenly expired, to the injury of all whose confidence they obtained, and to the dishonor of the Commonwealth. Whilst Pennsylvania insurance companies transact little business outside of the State, it is alleged that foreign life insurance companies alone paid taxes on three millions eight hundred thousand dollars of premiums received in Pennsylvania, a great proportion of which would be confined to this State if the same protection was given by law to its citizens as is afforded by other States. The report of the Insurance Department of New York, published in 1867, shows that the companies which were doing business in 1866, in Pennsylvania, and also in New York, had risks in force for more than five thousand millions of dollars; and it is believed that the risks in Pennsylvania companies which, for want of a proper Insurance Department, cannot be obtained, would swell the amount to over six thousand million.

In view of these facts, and of the costly experience of the people who have been imposed upon and defrauded by unsubstantial and ephemeral companies, I repeat the recommendation made to the Legislature at its last session, that an Insurance Department be established, and a Superintendent appointed by law, who shall have supervision and control over all insurance companies, allowed to transact business within the State and annually publish, under oath, full reports of their transactions. The community is deeply interested in this matter, and demands the protection which can thus only be afforded.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Commissioners appointed by an act of the last session to establish an additional State Hospital for the Insane," have notified me that they will present a report of their proceedings sometime during the present month, which will be communicated when received.

DAMAGES BY RAIDS.

In accordance with an act of the last session, providing for an investigation and adjucation of the claims of citizens of several counties "whose property was destroyed, damaged or appropriated for the public service, and in the common defence in the war to suppress the rebellion," a commission of three competent gentlemen was appointed, who have performed the allotted duties, and will soon make a full report of their transactions.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

I have received, through the Secretary of State of the United States, a bronze medal and diploma from the Imperial Commissioners for the best specimens of Pennsylvania anthracite coal exhibited at the Paris Exposition in 1867. These tributes to an important branch of the internal resources of Pennsylvania have been assigned a place among the other valuable relics in the Executive Chamber.

STATE COAT OF ARMS.

Dilligent but unsuccessful search has been repeatedly made for the coat of arms of the State, and for the authority under which the present design was established. It seems that for years past no trace of either the original authority or design could anywhere be found, and it is recommended that the Legislature take the necessary steps to supply the omission, by such means as they in their wisdom shall determine.

STATE BENEFICIARIES.

A number of benevolent, charitable and other similar institutions annually receive appropriations from the State for their support. These appropriations, in most, if not all cases, appear to have been adequate for the purposes to which it was intended they should be applied, and are as liberal as can reasonably be expected in the present condition of the Treasury of the State.

THE SUSQUEHANNA FISHERIES.

A preliminary report on the Susquehanna fisheries has been submitted by Col. James Worrall, Civil Engineer, Commissioner under the act of the Legislature in reference thereto. There are some facts which should be embodied in the report, but which can not be ascertained until early in January. Permission has therefore been granted to the Commissioner, at his request, to postpone the submission of his regular report until the earliest day practicable during the present month.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The prevalence of contagious or epidemic diseases among cattle and other animals has been a prolific source of anxiety and alarm among the producers and consumers of meats in many of the States. It was therefore deemed important to call a convention of competent persons to take into consideration the means best calculated to remedy this great and growing evil. This convention, composed of three commissioners each from the fourteen States represented, appointed in accordance with an agreement by the several Governors, assembled at Springfield, Illinois, on the first of December last, and an account of their transactions is herewith presented.

Without legislative authority, but believing my action would be sanctioned by the people's representatives, I appointed Dr. Hiram Corson and Messrs. E. C. Humes and A. Boyd Hamilton, commissioners to represent Pennsylvania in that convention. These gentlemen freely gave their time and experience, and also incurred a pecuniary expense of about three hundred dollars, to defray which I recommend that an appropriation be made.

STATISTICS.

In view of the vast amount and great variety of the products of the State, a desk for the collection of statistics, relative to exports and imports, agriculture, manufactures, coal, iron, oil, lumber, &c., might, with propriety and profit be established. This could be accomplished by the employment of a competent clerk, under the supervision of one of the present heads of department, whose duty should be to collect and publish such facts as might tend to stimulate and increase our productive energies, instil new life and vigor into our manufacturing interests, and lead to more accurate knowledge of all our internal resources and the proper methods for their development. There is abundant space in the Capitol buildings to be appropriated as a receptacle for books, papers, mineralogical and geological specimens, and other articles that might be contributed appropriate to such a department and which in a few years would form an invaluable collection. Under legislative direction, the good results would be almost incalculable, and are required by the progressive spirit of the age in which we live.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Your attention is called to the accompanying joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the Vermont Legislature, bearing a just tribute to the late Hon. Thaddeus Stevens. Joint resolutions from the same body are also sent you, which I regard as worthy of your consideration, relative to the act of Congress "to establish and protect National Cemeteries," and recommending "to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania the passage of an act empowering the Board of Commissioners having charge of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg to transfer all the right, title, interest and care of said Soldiers' National Cemetery to the General Government, upon the completion of the same."

IN MEMORIAM.

It has been the misfortune of the State during the past year to lose by death two of her representatives in the Congress of the nation, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of the Ninth, and Hon. Darwin A. Finney, of the Twentieth District. Both were natives of Vermont, but in early life selected Pennsylvania for their home, and identified themselves with her interests, which they were chosen to guard in the Legislature, and the people of the Commonwealth will long remember with gratitude their faithful and efficient services. The first went down to his grave after a long life of public usefulness and in well matured honors; the other in the prime of manhood, which gave promise of a scarcely less brilliant career.

PARDONS.

The list of pardons during the past year will be found among the papers to which your attention is called. The principal reasons upon which they were based, and the names of some of the prominent petitioners are given in every case. That a few of these pardons may have been unworthily granted, through misrepresentations of relatives, friends, sympathizing neighbors and other interested parties, there is no doubt, but in the majority of instances it is certain that the facts not only justified but demanded Executive clemency.

The whole number of applications for pardons for the year has been sixteen hundred and twenty-three. The number of pardons granted in that time has been one hundred and six, which is a little over fifteen per cent. Of those pardoned about five per cent. have been again brought before the Courts in consequence of their return to the commission of crime.

I am fully impressed with the weighty responsibility of the pardoning power, which ranks among the most difficult and embarrassing duties of the Executive office. Daily beset with powerful and pitiful importunities, as well as conflicting representations, from those in whom he should be enabled to place the fullest confidence, in order to avoid errors in the decision of any case, the Governor is compelled to take into consideration the action of the Court before which the convict has been tried; the majesty of the law which may or may not have been violated; the condition of the prisoner; his temptation to err; the injury that may be inflicted upon his helpless and dependent relatives, and the arguments and appeals of citizens, whose opinions and wishes he is bound to respect. And however just his decision, and humane and generous his action, either in favor of or against the petitioner for clemency, he must expect to have his motives impugned, his name and character maligned, and to suffer virulent attacks for the exercise of this most important and merciful prerogative.

The pardon report will exhibit that in many instances in which Executive clemency has been invoked, youthful prisoners, charged with their first offences, and those of a trivial character, have been the recipients. The object of punishment, in all cases, should not be so much to inflict pain as to reform the sufferer and prevent the repetition of evil deeds. This fact is frequently lost sight of in imposing punishment upon criminals, especially when inexperieneed youths are shut up in close cells with men hardened in crime, where its arts are daily taught and a romance thrown around its commission. Instead of being improved, they come forth at the expiration of their terms of sentence with the loss of self-respect, their moral sentiments blunted, and prepared to practice upon society the infamous lessons they have learned. Such punishments tend to increase rather than lessen the quantity of crime. When houses of correction and reformatories are constructed, or a proper system of confinement or prison discipline is adopted, there will be a material decrease of crime, and comparatively few cases to demand the exercise of the pardoning power.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES.

There are confined in the Philadelphia county prison the following named convicts, under sentence of death, for whose execution warrants have not been issued: Edward Ford, sentenced May 12, 1851; Jerry Dixon, May 30, 1863; Patrick Finnegan, February 9, 1863; Newton Champion, December 1, 1866; and Alfred Alexander and Hester Vaughn, July 3, 1868. Successive Governors, for satisfactory reasons, have declined to order the execution of these persons. The law requires that they shall be executed in accordance with the sentence, unconditionally pardoned, or held in close confinement in the county jail during life. The latter punishment, with the additional embitterment constantly preying upon the mind that a death warrant may at any moment be issued, is, perhaps, the severest that could be inflicted. It would be both just and merciful to give the Governor authority to commute the sentence of death in the above named cases to imprisonment, at labor, in the penitentiary, for such a term of years as the ameliorating circumstances may seem to justify and demand. One of the convicts named has been imprisoned about eighteen years, and although it might not be advisable to set him at liberty, humanity and the ends of justice require the commutation of his sentence in the manner suggested.

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing subjects have been deemed of sufficient importance to submit at the present time for your information and consideration. Others may occur before the close of the session which may be worthy of special communications. It will be my constant care and determination to co-operate with you in the prosecution of any measures that may tend to preserve and increase the prosperity of the State and the happiness of its people, with the firm belief that your united wisdom will aim constantly to promote these desirable results.

Many of the events that have transpired since my last annual communication to the Legisture have been unusually interesting and significant. They have been infinitely more than political, and bear directly upon the great interests and most sacred destinies of the nation. Apart from the vindication of the prineiples of the party which sustained the government and the army during the contest for the preservation of the Union, and the election to the Presidency of the first soldier of the age, is the fact that the people have by triumphant majorities forever settled our controversy upon certain fundamental principles. Parties may and undoubtedly will arise upon other issues, but there can be no future struggle about slavery. Involuntary servitude, as a monopoly of labor, is forever destroyed. The monster obstacle to the national progress has been removed, and henceforward all the faculties of our people can be developed "without let or hinderance." The fair and exuberantly fertile States of the South, heretofore comparatively retrogressive and unproductive, relieved from this terrible curse, with the influx of northern immigration and capital, will soon become the rivals of their northern sister States in all the arts of peace, and additional markets will be developed in which to exchange the varied products of the heretofore hostile sections.

Hardly less magical has been the effect upon other nations. General Grant's election has confirmed the hopes of our nation's friends, and the fears of its foes in the Old World. It supplements and seals the verdict of arms and the progress of Republican principles. The downfall of the rebellion in the United States was quickly followed by the great civil revolution in England; the peaceful expulsion of the last of the Bourbons from Spain; the unrest of Cuba; the concession of more liberal principles in Germany; and the necessary acquiescence of the Emperor of the French in the Republican sentiments he fears even as he has betrayed them. What are these but the echoes of the dire catastrophe that has overwhelmed aristocracy in the United States?

Notwithstanding the importance of the issues involved in the late canvass, and the bitterness of feeling as well as the earnestness with which it was conducted, its termination has, happily, met with the acquiescence of nearly the whole people; and at no time in the history of the nation has there been opened before us a brighter prospect of continued peace and increasing prosperity; and we have no greater cause for universal congratulation than that no differences of opinion now exist that can materially mar our national happiness, retard our onward progress, or threaten the peace or perpetuity of our Government.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the voice of Pennsylvania, as well as that of a majority of the States, has at the ballot-box proclaimed to the world that all our national indebtedness, no matter how heavy the burden, will be paid according to "the letter and spirit" of the agreements made and entered into at the time the debt was contracted; and that in this, as in all other respects, our individual and national honor "must and shall be preserved;" that we are determined, by all honorable means in our power, to secure ample encouragement and protection to each and every branch of Home industry, and every manly enterprise that contributes capital, labor, skill and industry to our material wealth, social advancement and political tranquility; that for all our citizens, the children of the Commonwealth, being also citizens of the United States, we demand the fullest protection, in their persons, their property, and in all their rights and privileges, wherever they may go within the national jurisdiction or in foreign lands; and that whilst our financial policy shall be such as to maintain untrammelled our national credit, it is to be hoped that it may, at the same time, be such as will sanction the construction of the great railways now in progress and, stretching out their giant arms to grasp the mighty commerce of the Pacific, to develop the untold sources of wealth in the intervening territories, and to connect the most distant portions of our country in a common union, not only with iron bands, but by the still stronger and more indissoluble ties of a common interest and a common brotherhood.

To lessen the burdens of the people, and to keep the expenses of the State as nearly as possible within the limits of its absolute necessities, will always be among the chief objects of wise and just legislation. Let us, then, with a due sense of our obligations and high responsibilities, endeavor so to discharge our duties as to secure the greatest good of the community, and merit the approbation of Him by whom our Commonwealth has been so abundantly blessed.

JOHN W. GEARY.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Jan. 6, 1869.

CITY AND SUBURANB.

The Report of the Allegheny Board of Controller's monthly meeting was crowded out yesterday and appears on our Second page to-day.

The work of putting up the new signs for the streets throughout the city has been commenced, under the supervision of the street committee.

Surety.—Martha Hoffmaster alleges that Ellen Hoffman threatened to shoot her. The parties reside in the 17th ward. Alderman Strain issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Verdict Guilty.—In the case of William Edgerly, indicted for riot, reported on trial yesterday, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Held for Further Hearing.—John Weaver, one of the parties implicated in the railroad car robbery in Manchester, after a preliminary hearing before Alderman Humbert yesterday, was committed for a further hearing.

Caucus Meeting.—The Republican members of Councils will meet in caucus in the Common Council chamber, Monday night, to place in nomination candidates for the several city offices to be filled at the next regular meeting of Councils.

Election of Officers.—At a meeting of the Iron City Loan and Building Association, held last evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. J. S. Stoney; Vice President, B. Malone; Treasurer, E. McElroy; Secretary, F. P. Smith.

Co-partnership.—The extensive and long established foundry firm of Bissell & Co. have just admitted to partnership Messrs. Levi Dillon and George S. Griscom, gentlemen long connected with the house and well and favorably known in the business community. We wish the new firm abundant success.

On a "Tare."—Hiram Hoffman, while on a "tare" yesterday, seized upon the greater portion of his wife's clothing and tore them into ribbons, finishing the performance by brutally beating and kicking his wife for remonstrating with him. Hiram is in the Allegheny watch house this morning, with a very good prospect of thirty days detention in jail.

Directors Elected.—At a meeting of stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, at Cleveland, yesterday, the following Board of Directors were chosen: J. N. McCullough, J. Gist, J. G. Gardner, James F. Clark, E. P. Coe, of Ohio, B. F. Jones, James Stickney, of Pennsylvania, N. A. Prenters, John D. Taylor, N. Willard, Wm. M. Denman, of New York.

Officers Elected.—The Penitentiary Inspectors, at a meeting held Saturday last, re-elected all the old officers with the exception of Rev. Mr. Crampton, who is succeeded by Rev. Milligan, as chaplain. Mr. Crampton has held the position for the last fourteen years. It is stated that B. A. Shallenberger, the present warden, intends resigning the position and has asked the Board to nominate a successor.

Firemen's Election.—At a meeting of the Independence Fire Company, held on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year: President, Thomas Rosewell; Vice-President, William Clark; Treasurer, David McClelland; Secretary, J. E. McKelvy; Board of Directors, Joseph H. Nobbs, S. T. Paiseley, Wm. Clark, James Dodd; Foreman, James McKenna; Assistant Foreman, John Bennar; Second Assistant Foreman, John Feerst; Hose Director, Wm. Myers; Delegate to the Association, J. E. McKelvy.

Coroner's Inquest.—We stated yesterday that a man had been run over on the Pennsylvania Railroad by the Cincinnati Express train. Coroner Clawson was summoned to the place and held an inquest on his remains this morning. The man's name was Jacob Hilty. He was crossing the track with a load of household goods on his shoulder, when he was struck by the locomotive and killed. The deceased is represented as a steady industrious workman, and was moving his family to a more comfortable tenement at the time of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. He leaves a wife and three children. The accident occurred in the vicinity of Braddock's Fields.

Confidence Operation.

Confidence operators have again made their appearance in the city, and are occasional fleecing the verdant portion of small sums of money. No very extensive transactions have yet taken place, although a number of unsuspecting persons have been swindled out of small amounts of money. The latest operation reported occurred at the Allegheny Valley Depot on Tuesday night, where it appears that an elderly gentlemen from the country was relieved of eighty-five dollars by two of the profession. The same men, about nine o'clock that evening, tried their game on a gentleman at the Union Depot, but failed and effected their escape before an officer arrived to arrest them.

Gone.

A tax collector in our sister city had dunned a delinquent several times for the amount of his bill until finally, on Tuesday last, the debtor seemed disposed to pay without further trouble, and told his creditor to call next day (it was then evening) at a certain hour. Tax collector called the next day and saw nothing but an empty house, the proprietor having decamped with all his goods before daylight. The absconding party was well known in the community, and it seems a mystery that he could get away so quietly without attracting attention, especially as several persons were anxious to see him. It is quite likely that that little bill, along with sundry others, will never be collected.

Visits of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury yesterday morning visited the House of Refuge on a tour of inspection. They were shown through the buildings, escorted over the spacious grounds attached thereto, and after a thorough examination, expressed themselves as highly pleased with the manner in which the institution is managed.

In the afternoon they went to Dixmont Hospital and spent several hours examining the building and its surroundings and becoming acquainted with the general management of the Hospital, against which they could find no cause for complaint. They were cordially received at both places visited, and were very much gratified at the kindness and courtesy which was exhibited towards them by the officials.

A New Dodge.

The latest advertising dodge or device to attract customers is that adopted by an enterprising Yankee, who keeps an establishment not far removed from our sanctum. A boy, with an "illigant" pair of lungs, is stationed at the front door with a good sized tin horn in his hand, which he toots with amazing force during the evening, managing to produce all the variations of head-racking and nerve-destroying melody with a rapidity of execution which at times is wonderful. The sound, however, seems not to afflict persons inside, for we noticed last evening a number of people rushing into the store as if to get rid of the music. Those, however, who are compelled to stay out of the establishment and in the vicinity on account of other business, should have some mercy shown them. Stop him, Mayor! stop him!

THE COURTS.

State Supreme Court Decisions.

In the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, opinions were delivered in the following cases from Western counties, on Monday:

By Chief Justice Thompson:

Knapps vs. Knapps et al. Common Pleas, Washington county. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth ex relatione Augustus Enchenburg vs. Elizabeth Schnider. Common Pleas, Indiana county. Judgment reversed.

Thompson Bell vs. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Magill vs. Magill. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

Steele vs. Linebinger. Common Pleas, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Kernachon vs. Crawford et al. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed.

Ewers vs. Kamphouse. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Justices Sharswood and Agnew dissent.

Hill vs. The Cumberland Valley Mutual Insurance Company. District Court, Washington county. Judgment reversed.

Foster & Co. vs. Fowler & Co. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Keir et al. vs. Boyd. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.

By Justice Read:

McClintock vs. McClintock & Lehr. Common Pleas. Venango county. Judgment affirmed.

Selden et al. vs. Ray. Common Pleas, Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas H. Baird's appeal. Common Pleas, Washington county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed.

Fayette County Railroad Company et al. vs. Gallagher. Common Pleas, Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Wilson's Executor vs. West. Common Pleas, Fayette county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded.

Bell vs. McAvoy & Wright. District Court Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Ralston vs. Ralston's Executors. Common Pleas, Armstrong county. Decree reversed and demurrer overruled.

By Justice Agnew:

Northwest Railroad Co. vs. Johnston. Common Pleas, Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Northwest Railroad Co. vs. Stewart. Common Pleas, Wesmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

McElrath et al. vs. Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Co. Exceptions to master's report. Report confirmed.

William Frank vs. Calhoun & Edwards. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Smith et al. vs. Commonwealth use of Garvey. Common Pleas, Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

Keasy et al., school directors vs. Bricker et al. Common Pleas, Butler county. Writ of mandamus granted.

Irvine vs. Summerville, District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Justice Williams dissents to this.

Fawcett vs. Bigley. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Pittsburgh Coal Company vs. Foster et. al. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and venire facias de novo awarded.

Becker vs. Smith. Common Pleas, Washington county. Judgment reversed, and a *procedendo* awarded.

Henderson et. al., Trustees, &c., vs. Hunter et. al. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

O'Donnell vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Common Pleas, Armstrong county. Judgment reversed, and venire facias do novo awarded. Justice Read dissents to so much of the opinion as relates to the relation of servant on the cars. Agreed to the reversal, and filed a concurring opinion.

By Justice Sharswood:

Maull and wife vs. Rider. Common Pleas, Jefferson county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

Manhattan Insurance Company vs. Webster. Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

McMurray's heirs vs. The city of Erie. Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Hughes, agent, vs. The city of Erie. Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed.

Baum & Co. vs. Dilworth. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Miller vs. Miller. Common Pleas, Greene county. Judgment affirmed.

Tulson vs. Hernen et. al. Common Pleas, Crawford county. Judgment affirmed.

Gordon et al. vs. Hutchings et. al. Common Pleas, Crawford county. Decree affirmed and decree dismissed.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company vs. Shaeffer et. al. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded.

McCombs vs. Rowan. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias do novo awarded.

Appeal of David Frank. Common Pleas, Jefferson county. Appeal dismissed.

By Justice Williams:

McClurg vs. Price & Sims. District Court, Allegheny county. Jugment affirmed.

Billingsley vs. White & Sparhawk. Common Pleas, Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded. Justices Read and Sharswood dissent.

Reamer, assignee, &c. vs. Lamberton & Co. Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Carson's appeal. Register's Court of Fayette county. Decree reversed.

Mobly vs. Bruner. Common Pleas, Fayette county. Judgment reversed.

Porter vs. Botkins. Common Pleas, Washington county. Judgment affirmed.

Cassidy et. al. vs. Richards et. al. District Court, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Work's appeal. Orphans' Court, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.

District Court—Before Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Augustus Freke vs. M. B. Hartzell and Nicholas Moul, previously reported, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $11.

The case of Adam Apple, lessee of E. F. Denny, vs. the heirs of James Wood, deceased, is still on trial before Judge Hampton. The arguments of counsel have been heard, and the Court will charge the jury this morning.

Judge Kirkpatrick having been called from the city upon account of severe illness of his father, there will be no jury trials in this Court until next Monday.

Court of Common Pleas—Before Hon. J. P. Sterrett.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday Judge Sterrett on the bench.

In the case of Patrick Dunn vs. Eli Wycoff and A. C. Hughey the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $49.67.

In the case of Samuel O'Brien vs. James H. Holmes the jury found for plaintiff in the sum of $393.89.

The next case taken up was that of O'Sullivan & Burns vs. Ellen Thomas. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $181.81.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

107. Bongers vs. Emmerling.
139. Peck vs. Woods & Co.
178. Quigley vs. Hutchinson et al.
192. Leahy vs. Goff.
193. Fishkorn vs. Demming.
199. Verner & Son vs. Sullivan.
290. Finch vs. Payne's Administrators.
296. Pittsburgh Locomotive Warks vs. Miller.
201. Scheil vs. Fogle.
203. Appel vs. Heigh.
207. Michael vs. Rosenbach, Miller & Co.
212. Price vs. Blair.

THE LANE POISONING CASE.

Second Trial of Lewis Lane for the Murder of His Wife by Poison—He is Arraigned and Pleads Not Guilty—Impannelling of the Jury—Testimony for the Commonwealth.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Stowe and Mellon on the bench, the case of Lewis Lane, negro, indicted for the murder of his wife, Henrietta Lane, by administering poison, was called up yesterday. Great interest is manifested in the case, which partly arises from the fact that the prisoner, after a tedious trial in June last, was convicted of murder of the first degree, and his case having been taken before the Supreme Court on a writ of error, based on exceptions to the charge of the Court by the prisoner's counsel, judgment of the court below was reversed and a new trial awarded. The circumstances attending the former trial, and, indeed, full particulars of the case through all its varied phases up to the present trial, have been already published. It is only necessary at this time, therefore, to lay before our readers such of the proceedings as are new and interesting.

For the Commonwealth L. B. Duff and W. A. Leggatte, Esqs., appeared. Messrs. Haines and McCarthy represented the prisoner.

The case was taken up shortly after eleven o'clock, and the impannelling of the jury occupied some three hours, the hands of the clock in the court room indicating 3:15 P. M. when the twelfth juror was sworn.

Before the seventh juror had been obtained, it was one o'clock, and Court took a recess until two.

At the re-assembling of the Court, at two o'clock, P. M., the calling of jurors was resumed. The regular panel having been exhausted, the Court ordered a *tales de circumstantibus*.

The first man responded to the usual question of the counsel for defense—"Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner?"—by stating that he had expressed an opinion to-day, but he did not think it made much difference." Mr. Haines thought different and challenged for cause.

Another had passed the ordeal so far as to say that he had not formed or expressed an opinion, when Col. Duff asked if he had conscientious scruples in regard to the death penalty.

Juror—I would oppose capital punishment in certain contingencies.

The Court—What are they?

Juror—I don't believe it proper to inflict the death penalty on persons who have no voice in making the laws, and would, therefore, be adverse to it in the present case.

He was challenged by the Commonwealth for cause.

When the twelfth juror was obtained the Clerk directed the prisoner to stand up. The indictment was then read in the usual manner, and the jury directed "to stand together and hear the evidence."

W. A. Leggate, in a brief address to the jury, opened the case on the part of the Commonwealth.

TESTIMONY FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Fleming Kenny, sworn—Live in the Sixth ward of the city of Pittsburgh; knew Henrietta Lane; she is dead; she died on the 9th of May, 1868, at her home in Keefe's Court, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.

Drs. Black and McNary were called, but did not respond. An officer was dispatched to bring them into Court.

Fleming Kenny, recalled.—I lived in Keefe's court on the 9th of May last; Lewis Lane, the prisoner at the bar, and Henrietta Lane, his wife, lived in the basement of the house in which I lived. They were in the habit of quarreling. I last saw Mrs. Lane on the 7th of May, (on Thursday.) I also saw Lane; he came home to his dinner on that day. Thursday evening I heard Mrs. Lane vomiting; she continued to vomit until Friday night; off and on all that night I heard Mrs. Lane ask the prisoner to go for a doctor; he replied that he would go to a druggist and get her something. On Friday morning I saw Lane going down street; he came back shortly and locked the door, saying he would "keep the d—d niggers out of the house." He went away, and came back again. It was on Saturday morning he locked the door. On Friday night she told Lane to go for a doctor—that she couldn't live the way she was. This continued as long as I was awake. When Mrs. Lane was standing at my door on Thursday she asked me to get her some whisky, saying she was very unwell.

Cross-examined—Have known Lewis Lane over a year. Have never had a difficulty with Lane in regard to my wife. I never said that he had criminal intercourse with my wife. I was awake pretty much all of Friday night; heard Mrs. Lane groaning pretty loud during the latter part of the night; I could not sleep. I call the latter part of the night from twelve o'clock till morning. I heard Lane refuse to go for a doctor more than once during that night. I do not recollect whether I testified on the other trial that her groans ceased about four o'clock in the morning. I did not swear at my former examination that my son slept in the attic. My daughter Rachel was not at my house at the time of Mrs. Lane's sickness. On one occasion, when I was in Lane's room, he was present. I do not recollect that I swore he never was home when I was there. After a long and searching cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Haines, in which the witness adhered mainly to his former testimony, he was permitted to retire.

Grace Allison sworn—Lived at Keefe's court at the time of Mrs. Lane's death. She died on Saturday, the 9th of May. Saw her on Thursday; she complained that her insides were burning up. At this time she was sitting at the dinner table. Saw her again at five o'clock that evening, talking to Mrs. Kinney; after this I did not see her again until after she was dead.

Emily Reed was called and testified that she heard the prisoner say to his wife, two or three days before her death, that "he would burn her and her d—d bastard both up." Never heard any other words from Lane concerning his wife. The remainder of this witness' testimony contained nothing important.

Rachel Kenny testified that on Friday she was at the house of Mrs. Lane: she was lying in bed, vomiting; witness asked her if she did not need a doctor; she replied that she did, but Mr. Lane would not get her one. Witness once heard Lane threaten to whip his wife.

Mrs. Douglass was the next witness. She saw Mrs. Lane after her death. Asked Lane if she had a docter; he replied that he went to two or three doctors, but none would come. Lane said he had given her nothing but Seidlitz powders.

Dr. Black was called, and gave substantially the same testimony as that given at the first trial.

Cambling House.

Colonel Howard, assistant editor of the *Republic*, who, our readers will remember, officiated as a stump orator and held forth to the Democracy at the Old Theatre during the recent political campaign, made information before the Mayor yesterday, charging Elijah Hall with keeping a gambling house. The accused is proprietor of an establishment on Smithfield street, where the prosecutor alleges gambling is engaged in and permitted by the proprietor. He states in the information that he went into the house yesterday morning and purchased five dollars worth of checks, to bet on "faro," a game at cards, and he states that they dealt a "brace" on him. He left the bank and went down stairs and informed Mr. Hall of his suspicions. At that gentleman's request he returned and spent seven dollars and a half more on the game. Hall was arrested and after a hearing before Alderman Butler was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at Court.

Pardon Report.

From the Report of the Governor, transmitted to the Legislature yesterday, in accordance with law, we collate the cases of most interest to our readers, of Executive pardons during the past year:

James Muldoon. Allegheny county, July 2, 1867. "Assault and Battery." One year in Western Penitentiary and fifty dollars fine. Pardoned Feb. 5. Reasons: There was a great doubt of Muldoon's guilt: he was in declining health; is a young man with qualifications and disposition for usefulness; and has already been sufficiently punished. Five months remitted.

John Cash and Michael Hall; Allegheny county, Sept. 7, 1866. "Assault and Battery." Each to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and serve five years in the Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb. 10. Reasons: The girl upon whom the alleged assault was made had become the wife of one of the parties convicted; the evidence on trial was not sufficient to warrant a conviction; and the punishment already undergone was sufficient.

Barney Gallagher. Allegheny county, October 6, 1864. "Felonious Assault." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb. 40. Reasons: Serious doubts existed as to any felonious intent; the prisoner is the only support of a widowed mother; had sustained a good character; and three years and four months' imprisonment suffered was sufficient. Eight months remitted.

William Ryan. Allegheny county, Dec. 2, 1865. "Manslaughter." Five years and three months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb. 20. Reasons: Ryan had always been a peaceable, sober, industrious and honest yonng man, and has aged parents to support; and having suffered two years imprisonment the ends of justice were met.

Mary E. Welty. Westmoreland county, August, 1867. "Assault." One thousand dollars fine and one year in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Feb. 22. Reasons: The verdict was not justified by the evidence, the alleged grieved party being herself the aggressor, and there were gross discrepancies in the testimony.

Peter Keil. Allegheny county, Feb. 4, 1868. "Seduction." Five hundred dollars fine and fifteen months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned March 14. Reasons: The prosecutrix and her mother were frequently admonished not to receive the visits of Keil, who was a minor, and younger than the prosecutrix, who was equally guilty of the criminal intimacy alleged; Keil offered to make reparation by marriage, but obstacles were purposely thrown in the way; he belongs to a respectable family and had always sustained a good reputation; and the execution of the sentence was not necessary to the ends of justice.

Charles B. Stein. Allegheny county, Oct. 23, 1866 "Murder in the Second Degree. Western Penitentiary for twelve years. Pardoned March 17. Reasons: The prisoner acted in defence of himself and wife; the mitigating circumstances should have secured him an acquittal; he lost a leg in the service of his country, is a peaceably disposed and upright citizen, and by his imprisonment his family have been reduced to want.

Cornelius Burns. Allegheny county, Jan. 5, 1866. "Assault and battery." Three years and six months in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned March 26. Burns was convicted on circumstantial and doubtful evidence; a number of affidavits were presented attesting his innocence; and that he is the only support of a widowed mother.

William Sharp. Washington county, May 19, 1863. "Highway Robbery." Eight years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned April 11. Reasons: Sharp is a mere boy and was led to the commission of crime by older and more vicious associates; is the only son of a widowed, respectable and greatly afflicted mother; is deeply penitent and in rapidly declining health; and had been sufficiently punished by an imprisonment of more than five years.

William Cunningham, Fayette county, June 7, 1866. "Robbery." Two years in Western Penitentiary, Pardoned May 12. Recommended by the board of inspectors and warden of the penitentiary, and others, for the reasons that Cunningham had revealed and defeated a well conceived plan of seventeen or more prisoners to make their escape; had always behaved well, and served within a few weeks of his sentence.

Richard Clawson. Indiana county, Mar. 29, 1866. "Bigamy." Three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 1. Reasons Greatly palliating circumstnaces existed in the case; Clawson had always sustained a good character; and having suffered two years' imprisonment, had been amply punished. Nine months remitted.

John Hensler. Allegheny county, Oct. 11, 1857. "Unlawful cutting." One year in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 1. The offense was committed under great provocation and in self-defense; Hnsler had always sustained a good character; has a dependent wife and five small children: and humanity and justice and humanity demanded his release. Three and a half months remitted.

J. H. Miller and Bartley D. Campbell, Philadelphia, June 22, 1868. "Libel." Each to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and Campbell to sixty days in county prison. Pardoned July 15. Reasons: Miller and Campbell are men of unblemished reputation and held in great esteem by the community. The libel complained of was published without any malicious intent, but in the discharge of their supposed privilege and duty as public journalists, and as a matter of common report, and the ends of justice did not demand the full execution of the sentence.

James Pender and John Sinclair, Allegheny county, June 11, 1867. "Robbery." Five hundred dollars fine and four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 11. The prisoners were convicted under circumstances calculated to create great dissatisfaction, if not serious doubts of their guilt; they had always sustained good characters, and the ends of justice did not demand their continued confinement.

Ann Clemens, Allegheny county, Oct. 14, 1864. "Larceny." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned July 28. Recommended by board of inspectors of the Penitentiary, for the reasons that she had served three years and ten months of her sentence; the offence committed was not an aggravated one; and the feeble condition of her health demanded her removal to where she could receive the care and attention of home. Two and a half months remitted.

James R. M'Quown, Indiana county, June 18, 1868. "Manslaughter." One hundred dollars fine and five years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned August 4. Reasons: The crime was committed during a quarrel provoked by the deceased; M'Quown was not actuated by malice, but in self defence; he is a mere youth, highly respected, and the mitigating circumstances demanded the exercise of Executive clemency.

Wm. King. Westmoreland county, Aug. 24, 1866. "Larceny." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned Aug. 13. Recommended by the president judge, district attorney and sheriff; D. W. Shyrock, Jacob Turney, J. B. Hurst, Wm. M. Jordan, W. J. Hitchman, James Neel, M. J. Overholt, and many others; who state that the prisoner was suffering from an incurable scrofulous disease and could not live much longer if kept in confinement.

David Wilson. Allegheny county, October 24, 1868. "Assault and Battery." Thirty dollars fine and twenty days in county prison. Pardoned October 26. Recommended by James L. Graham, Russell Errett, A. L. Pearson, John H. Stewart, John W. Riddle, and many others, who aver that Wilson is a good, honest and useful citizen, and the offence charged was of a nature not deserving of punishment.

William Smith. Allegheny county, April 11, 1867. "Robbery." Four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned November 17, for the reasons that the money alleged to have been stolen amounted only to ten dollars, and was not taken with any disposition to commit a theft; that the prisoner had always sustained a good character, and was the only support of a widowed mother.

Charles Carson. Allegheny county, June 7, 1867. "Assault and Battery." One hundred dollars fine and four years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned November 20.

James Kerr. Allegheny county, April 1, 1867. "Larceny." Two years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned December 1. Kerr was convicted of a trivial offence which he had atoned for by twenty-one months' imprisonment.

Edward Wilkes. Washington county, May 28, 1867. "Larceny." Three years in Western Penitentiary. Pardoned December 1, The offence committed was of a trifling nature; prisoner had always borne a good character, and had made sufficient atonement by an imprisonment of eighteen months.

Fanny Splane. Allegheny county, Oct. 28, 1867. "Keeping a bawdy house." Two months' imprisonment and a fine of five hundred dollars. Fine remitted Msrch 20. Reasons: That she was convicted on slight testimony relating to events that had transpired eighteen months previous; the prosecution was prompted by personal feelings; and the term of imprisonment had been served out.

Abel Cohen. Allegheny county, April 6, 1868. "Fraudulently Secreting and Removing Property." Sentence, one thousand dollars fine and one month in county jail. Fine remitted May 18. Reasons: He was unable to pay the fine, and had a large and impoverished family; it had been proved that he was the victim of a conspiracy; his guilt was seriously doubted; and justice required no greater punishment than the imprisonment he had suffered.

DEATH WARRANTS.

Wm. Donavan. York county. Warrant issued Feb. 25. Executed Tuesday, March 31.

Thos. McCarty. Venango county. Warrant issued Sept. 26. Executed Wednesday, Oct. 28.

The County Agricultural Society—Election of Officers.

The Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society held an adjourned meeting yesterday forenoon to close up the business for the year. Present—Messrs. Kelley, Matthews, Keeler, Chess, Anderson and President Young.

On motion, Messrs. Keeler and Chess were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1868.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

The members of the Society then organized by appointing J. F. Keeler, President *pro tem* and Wm. Anderson, Secretary *pro tem*.

Mr. Chess, Chairman of the Committee appointed to report nominations for officers and managers of the Society, for the year 1869, submitted a report, which was accepted.

On motion of Capt. Young, the members present proceeded to vote by marking, after which the Secretary reported the result of the balloting, and the President announced that the following officers and managers had been chosen:

President—John E. Parke.
Vice President—John F. Jennings.
Corresponding Secretary—J. F. Keeler.
Treasurer—W. W. Patrick.
Librarian—Geo. M. Reed.

MANAGERS.

John Young, Jr.,	James Kelly,
Moses Chess,	Wm. S. Bissell,
John McKelvy,	James Verner,
W. S. Haven,	R. B. Phillips,
W. B. McCrae,	Geo. Y. McKee,
William H. Guy,	Wm. Littell,
Henry Long,	W. W. Knox,
James Murdoch,	James Rees,
Alex King.	

Mr. Chess presented for the consideration of the Society a circular from Thomas H. Burrows, Esq., President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, relative to the present condition and future prospects of that institution. The paper was received and filed.

There being no further business to transact, the Society adjourned.

The new Board of Managers, as above named, will meet on the last Wednesday (27th) of the present month, for organization, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs. Phelps, Parke & Co., No. 10 St. Clair street.

Gothamites Victimized.

New Yorkers as a class have the reputation of being pretty sharp and familiar with the tricks practised upon travellers, but, notwithstanding their shrewdness, they are sometimes victimized as well as others. Tuesday evening two Gothamites, who have been spending the holidays in this city, started out on a "lark," and before returning to their hotel, which they did in the "wee sma' hours," they visited one of the numerous dens of iniquity, which abound here, where they stopped for some time. On returning to the hotel they discovered that their diamond breastpins had been taken. The next morning they repaired to the Mayor's office and informed officer McCready of their adventure and also their loss, and requested him to recover the property. The officer took the matter in hand, and, with his usual promptness, in less than half an hour returned the stolen property to the owners, and proposed to secure the parties who committed the theft if the gentlemen would prosecute them. This they declined to do, but expressed their appreciation of the promptitude of the officer and departed.

Borough Elections.

The new borough of Ormsby has held its second election, with the following result: Burgess, James S. Atkinson; Concil, R. S. Alston, Matthew Lanz, Joseph Mahler, Hugh Lafferty, Michael Ent; Justices of the Peace, William Schinolze, J. A. Snyder; Constable, George Myers; School Directors, William McClury, three years; H. S. Ayers, three years; James Larimer, two years; J. W. Jones, one year; George Geyer, one year; H. Lafferty, one year: Assessor, H. C. Millmyer; Auditors, J. S. Atkinson, John Robinson; Jugde of Elections, R. S. Aston; Inspectors, R. C. Dalzell, Matthew Williams.

Allegheny Street Improvements.

The following record, compiled from the books of the Allegheny Street Commissioner, exhibits the amount of grading and paving done in the city during the month of December, 1868:

Name.	Ward.	Length in ft.	Cost.
Park street	First	419	$ 2,054.11
Allegheny avenue	First	656	3,244.56
Turner's alley	Third	812	4,639.48
North Canal street	Fourth	923	4,898.61
Fayette street	Fifth	1,660	17,123.41
Spring Garden av...	Seventh	2,223	18,749.15
River avenue	Eighth	2,561	14,541 76
McFadden street	Eighth	221	1,088,07
Total		8,815	$60,339,15

The Ben Franklin Insurance Company.

This well managed and prosperous Insurance Company, of Allegheny City, has declared a dividend of ten dollars and a half on each share, to be credited on the stock notes. The Company never was more prosperous, and daily takes higher place in the confidence and estimation of the business community. The Company is fitting up an elegant new office at 41 Ohio street, adjoining the present one, which will be occupied in the course of a few days. The annual election of officers will be held on the 11th instant, as elsewhere announced.

The Clearance Sale Continues.—Readers will bear in mind that the grand clearance sale at Wm. Fleming's hat, cap and ladies fur emporium, 139 Wood street, still continues and that unexampled bargains are offered wholesale and retail patrons. The entire stock, which embraces all the latest styles of hats and caps, and a most elegant and varied assortment of ladies furs are offered at prices which will prove decidedly advantageous to the purchaser. Much cold weather may yet be anticipated and the purchase of furs at greatly reduced prices will encourage large patronage to this well known and popular headquarters.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Louis XI." was presented at the Opera House, last evening, with Couldock in the title role, to a very fair audience, considering the many other attractive amusements in the city. To-night "The Cricket on the Hearth," with Mr. Couldock as Caleb Plummer, and Miss Couldock as Dot, will constitute the entertainment,

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—The Gregory Combination Troupe, now playing at the Old Theatre, is one of the travelling companies that have visited this city during the present season. Their entertainments are of a versatile and novel character, and the public evinces its appreciation of the show by a very liberal patronage.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—The fair in the basement of the Cathedral for the benefit of the orphans continues to be largely attended, and is a success in every respect. The St. Paul's Cathedral Band is constantly in attendance, and discourses sweet and excellent music.

How often do you hear the complaint from mother and father that their son or daughter is not well; that they have no appetite; that they feel languid; that their head aches; that they are growing thin and feeble, and that they have no life or energy left. That they are low-spirited, and perfectly incapacitated to participate in any pleasures, or perform any mental or physical duty. And the question is often asked, what shall I do for them? or, what shall I give them? Our answer is, let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and our word for it they will recover.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. TH.S.T.F.

Oriental.—Get one of the Oriental Base Burning Stoves, the best and most handsome stove ever invented. Demmler Bros., No. 126 Smithfield street. 2.

Burke's Photographs, *Dispatch* Building. Try them.

The place to get White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, is at Ecker & Caskey's, 167 First street.

If you want a good picture, go to Burke's Gallery.

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys.—Four vacancies on January 6th. Apply to Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa. 2w.

Burke's Gallery, 69 Fifth avenue.

Whitcomb's Remedy for Asthma has worked wonders. All Druggists sell it. t:t:h:W

Life-size Photographs, at Burke's.

MARRIED:

WARD—STEWART—On Tuesday, January 5th, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. F. Scovil Mr. WILLIAM WARD, Jr., to Miss SALLIE J. STEWART, both of this city. No cards.

DIED:

VIERHELLER—Yesterday morning, Jan. 5th, at 6 o'clock, Mrs. ANABARBARA VIERHELLER, (widow of Henry Vierheller, Sr., deceased, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Albert Roessing, No. 62 Fourth avenue, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, January 7. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. ja6

UNDERTAKERS.

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $12 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 OHIO STREET, Allegheny, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of ready-made Coffins of the following kinds: First, the celebrated American Burial Cases, Metallic Self-sealing Air-tight Cases and Caskets, and Rosewood, Walnut and Rosewood Imitation Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Imitation Coffins from $5 upwards, and no pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction. Crape and Gloves furnished free of charge. Best Hearses and Carriages furnished on short notice. Carriages furnished to funerals $4.

GENUINE

SCOTCH PEBBLE

SPECTACLES,

WARRANTED TO IMPROVE THE SIGHT

FOR SALE BY

DUNSEATH & HASLETT.

56 FIFTH STREET.

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets,

Has now in stock one of the largest and most varied assortments of

Fall and Winter Goods

ever brought to this city. His stock embraces al the latest French and English manufactures of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND OVERCOATINGS

Also, a full line of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

SQUIRES' (LONDON),

GRANULAR EFFERVESCING PREPARATIONS.

Granular Effervescing Bi. Car. Potassi.		
do	do	Vichy Water.
do	do	Citrate Magnesia.
do	do	Seidlitz Powders.
do	do	Kissengen Water

SQUIRE'S TRUE GLYCERINE SOAP,

Contains 40 per cent. Glycerine

SARG'S VIENNA SOAP

contains 30 per cent. Glycerine.

SQUIRE'S CHEMICALS,

Imported and sold only by

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

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NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

FOR A STYLISH OVERCOAT,
FOR A STYLISH DRESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH BUSINESS COAT,
FOR A STYLISH WALKING COAT,
FOR A STYLISH PAIR OF PANTS,
FOR A STYLISH VEST OF ALL KINDS,

For all the latest styles cut clothes, made of the best material, and by first-class workm